

## New Data Tie Libya To Mines

### Egypt Suspicious Of Vessel's Slow Trip in Suez Gulf

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

SUEZ, Egypt — Egyptian officials have disclosed new information about Suez Canal traffic that appears to further implicate Libya in the planting of mines in the Red Sea.

Mines have damaged at least 17 ships in the Red Sea and its northern extension, the Gulf of Suez, since July 9. Libya has denied involvement in the explosions.

A Cypriot ship, the Theopolis, radioed for help after it was severely damaged by a mine in the Red Sea. Lloyd's shipping intelligence said Thursday, according to Reuters.

Officials also said Wednesday that the Egyptian authorities were under orders to search all Libyan, Iranian and other "suspect" ships entering the canal. Any ship found with false information about its cargo will be fined 30,000 Egyptian pounds (about \$25,000) prohibited from using the canal for two years, officials said.

Captain Yehia Khalil, the Suez Canal Authority's transit director, said that 10 ships — Iranian, Lebanese, West German, Chinese and Italian — had been stopped and searched in the last two weeks. No irregularities were found, Captain Khalil said.

An Egyptian official close to his government's investigation of the mining incidents said that the Libyan ship Ghada was increasingly suspected of having planted the mines.

According to the Egyptian official, the Ghada entered the northern end of the canal July 6. It was carrying what it declared as "general cargo," the official said. "The ship was checked for general cargo, and general cargo was found. Therefore, we did not search the ship."

The Ghada crossed the canal and traveled south down the Gulf of Suez to Assiut, a port in Egypt, unloaded its cargo, and headed back for the canal. Such a round-trip usually takes four days. Discharging cargo requires another four days, the official said. But the Ghada spent 15 days making the trip.

Since the Ghada's round trip through the canal, the 17 ships have been damaged and at least 20 to 25 "floating objects" have been reported there, the official said.

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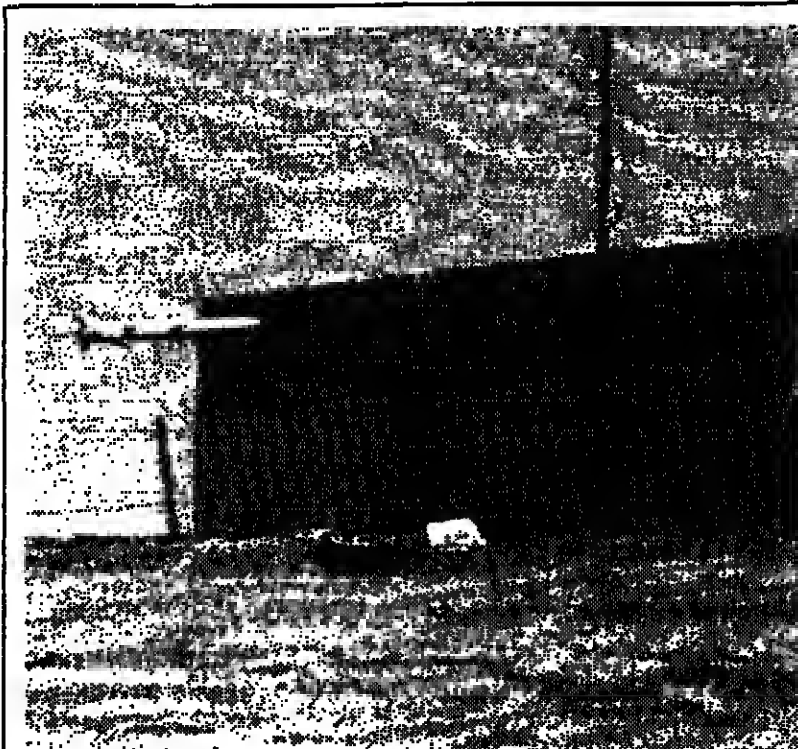
■ America and Britain remain divided by their common language, Mary Blume reports in Weekend. Page 7.

### BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. housing starts fell 6.6 percent in July, but factory use was 82.5 percent, the highest in more than four years. Page 11.

### TOMORROW

Dallas, living in the shadow of the Kennedy assassination, hopes to refurbish its image during the Republican National Convention.



**TARGET PRACTICE** — In its first test firing, a Tomahawk cruise missile launched from a submerged submarine in the Pacific hits a reinforced concrete structure the size of a warehouse on San Clemente Island, California, after flying 400 miles (648 kilometers). The missile, which was equipped with a live conventional warhead, was launched July 25, the Pentagon said Wednesday when releasing these photographs.



Island, California, after flying 400 miles (648 kilometers). The missile, which was equipped with a live conventional warhead, was launched July 25, the Pentagon said Wednesday when releasing these photographs.

## Israeli Planes Attack Base in South Lebanon

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli planes bombed a suspected base of Syrian-backed Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley on Thursday, apparently in retaliation for an abortive car bomb attempt in Jerusalem on Wednesday.

The air raid, the first Israeli air strike into the Bekaa area since May, damaged two buildings that an Israeli Defense Forces spokesman said were used as a regional operations headquarters and a launching point for guerrillas carrying out attacks against Israeli troops in southern Lebanon.

Radio Lebanon said many people were injured in the attack on the buildings, which Israel said were under the command of Sayed Musa, known as Abu Musa, the leader of a Syrian-backed faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

zation, opposed to Yasser Arafat, the leader of the PLO.

The attack took place at Bar Elias, about 35 miles (55 kilometers) east of Beirut on the main Beirut-Damascus road. It occurred about the same time Thursday that Abu Musa held a press conference nearby to claim responsibility for Wednesday's car bomb attempt.

Demolition experts dismantled explosives to the trunk of a car near a Jerusalem department store on Wednesday morning.

Abu Musa said members of his organization had brought the bomb into Jerusalem to destroy the headquarters of Israel's Herut Party.

The inside of the hood of the car was painted to Arabic with the words "Fatah," a reference to Mr. Arafat's el-Fatah faction of the PLO, and "Sabra" and "Chatila," references to the two Palestinian camps in Beirut where refugees were massacred two years ago by Lebanese Christian militiamen allied to Israel.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens, in an interview with Israeli radio, denied there was a direct connection between the car bomb and Thursday's air strike.

Mr. Arens said the air attack was "part and parcel of our continuing fight against terrorism everywhere, including Lebanon."

### UN Observers Blocked

Israeli troops to southern Lebanon have refused United Nations observers access to a border area where Israeli construction crews have started fencing off Lebanese territory. Reuters reported from Beirut.

Timor Gössel, spokesman for the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, said Thursday that the observers had been denied access three times in the past month to an area fenced off near the source of the Wazzani River, near the Israeli border to southeastern Lebanon.

"The observers are supposed to have freedom of movement under their UN mandate," Mr. Gössel said.

The observers sought access to the area as part of routine patrolling along the 45-mile (70-kilometer) border, but Israeli troops began turning them away late in July, he said.

## Likud, Labor Clash After Policy Talks

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

TEL AVIV — Israel's efforts to form a bipartisan national unity government appeared to be endangered after party leaders clashed publicly Thursday over foreign policy and settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Leaders of the ruling Likud bloc and the opposition Labor alliance traded barbs in the Israeli media, accusing each other of refusing to budge and stalling the negotiations.

Since inconclusive elections on July 23, the deadlock has kept a new Israeli government from taking office and dealing with grave economic problems, including inflation of nearly 40 percent a year. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Likud remains in power, while Shimon Peres of Labor, the prime minister.

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## U.S. Eases Rules to Sell Treasury Bonds Abroad

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The U.S. Treasury announced Thursday several regulatory moves aimed at making U.S. government debt easier to sell to foreign investors.

The announcement by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, made available here, sketched out how the Treasury will carry out a decision by Congress in June to end the 30-percent withholding tax on interest payments to foreign owners of bonds issued in the United States.

The removal of that tax made U.S. Treasury bonds more attractive to foreign investors. The new Treasury regulations are aimed at further enhancing the bonds' overseas appeal.

More foreign demand for the bonds would help lower the government's cost of financing its huge budget deficit, expected to total

about \$175 billion in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30.

Mr. Regan said that the Treasury, as well as other government agencies that issue debt, will be able to sell parts of its bond issues to special forms designed to appeal to foreign buyers. The "targeted" portion of the issue would pay interest annually, as many foreign investors prefer, rather than semi-annually, as is the U.S. practice.

Bids for the targeted parts will be accepted from overseas banks and securities firms, including foreign offices of U.S. firms, for sale to foreign investors, Mr. Regan said.

The targeted bonds are to be sold to a "special registered form," Mr. Regan said. To gain exemption from the 30-percent tax, certification will have to be provided — both at the time of the purchase and each time that interest is paid — that the owner of the securities is not a U.S. citizen or resident.

The regulations would require that the Treasury be given the identity of the original buyer, normally a securities firm or a bank, but not the identity of subsequent buyers, such as individual foreign investors.

This provision is designed to prevent U.S. citizens from evading the withholding tax, which still applies to their bondholdings.

"The Treasury is going about as far as it can go to preserving the anonymity of foreign investors," said Robert M. Kock, managing director of Smith Barney, Harris Upham International, the London unit of the big Wall Street securities firm. "The certification requirement is not that onerous."

Penalties will be imposed on anyone who abuses or evades the certification process, Mr. Regan said.

The first auction of such securities could take place as early as late September, with the Treasury's regular sale of four-year notes.

The Treasury also plans to make technical changes that would make it easier for securities firms to convert government securities into so-called zero-coupon issues. Such securities do not pay interest but are sold at a huge discount to their value at maturity. These issues appeal to investors in certain countries.

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## U.S. Jury Clears De Lorean of All Cocaine Charges

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — John Z. De Lorean was found not guilty Thursday on all counts of conspiring to distribute \$24 million worth of cocaine in a government "sting" operation that promised him money to save his failing car company.

Hearing the verdict, Mr. De Lorean cried, "Praise the Lord!" and embraced his wife, Cristina Ferrate, a fashion model.

Both prosecutors in the case, Assistant U.S. Attorneys Robert Perry and James P. Walsh, walked rapidly from the courtroom. "I'm shocked and surprised," Mr. Perry said later, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Lawyers for the defense, Howard L. Weitzman and Donald Re, were given permission to talk to the jurors in chambers. Mr. De Lorean himself joined them in chambers a short time later.

U.S. District Judge Robert T. Kanski commended the counsel for excellence.

The jury had deliberated for nearly 28 hours over seven days. In considering the complicated drug conspiracy case, the members cloaked themselves with 18,000 pages of transcript and more than 200 exhibits, including five hours of secretly recorded audio and video surveillance tapes.

As the judge's clerk read the verdict, eight counts to all, Mr. De Lorean's wife and her mother, Renata, wept.

Mr. De Lorean, 59, told his mother-in-law, "This is your birthday present."

In Washington, where the case was expected to affect Justice Department "sting" operations, the FBI refused to discuss the verdict but said to a statement: "The FBI to concert with the U.S. attorney presented its case to a very professional manner and accepts the verdict of the jury."

If found guilty, Mr. De Lorean could have been sentenced to 67 years in prison and fined \$185,000.

Newspapers reported on Oct. 19, 1982, that Mr. De Lorean, founder of the failed De Lorean Motor Co.,



John Z. De Lorean

had been arrested at an airport hotel here.

At the local FBI headquarters, law enforcement officials displayed 55 pounds (25 kilograms) of cocaine. They charged that Mr. De Lorean, desperate for money to save his car company in Northern Ireland from bankruptcy, had entered into a drug deal that actually was an FBI-Drug Enforcement Administration "sting" operation.

In the "sting" operation, the men who told Mr. De Lorean that they were smugglers and dope dealers were really government agents playing roles in an elaborate charade that was recorded on audio and video tapes.

Two co-defendants were charged with Mr. De Lorean. They were William Morgan Hickery, an admitted drug smuggler, and Stephen Lee Arrington, who delivered cocaine to the undercover agents.

Both eventually pleaded guilty. Mr. De Lorean's company made

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## Reagan Vacation Leaves Advisers Feeling Frayed

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An adviser to President Ronald Reagan says his 19-day California vacation have left his aides jittery and

Ronald Reagan's joke about his bombing Russia may hurt his foreign policy advances. Page 3.

wondering what might happen next.

White House officials maintain that Mr. Reagan, who returned to Washington on Wednesday, is not in serious trouble. They observe that he holds commanding leads in most public opinion surveys over his Democratic rival, Walter F. Mondale.

Nonetheless, the adviser, speaking on condition that he not be identified, said a profusion of errors in the Reagan camp had left aides unsettled.

The remark that caused the most concern was the joke Mr. Reagan made while testing his voice last Saturday for his weekly radio broadcast. The comment was recorded inadvertently by technicians.

"My fellow Americans, I'm pleased to tell you today that I've signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever," Mr. Reagan said. "We begin bombing in five minutes."

Officials acknowledge that the comment gave the Russians a propaganda opportunity that they were quick to exploit. But Reagan advisers discounted the domestic political damage, largely on the ground that Americans are accustomed to the president's sense of humor.

Mr. Reagan's joke was not the only concern of his advisers, most of whom are happy that he has ended his vacation and is ready to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## U.S. Burn Victims' Skin Cultivated' for Grafting

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service

BOSTON — A medical team has saved two severely burned brothers by taking tiny pieces of skin from their bodies, growing the patches in larger areas and grafting them back over the burns.

The researchers say the new technique, in which such skin is induced to grow first in tubes and later on large strips of gauze in a laboratory, could represent a major advance in the treatment of extensive burns, which are among the most painful, costly and difficult to treat of all health problems.

Doctors at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston who developed the treatment said at a news conference Wednesday that they used it to replace more than the skin area of each of the brothers, who were burned 97 percent of their bodies.

James, 6, and Glen Selby, 7, of Wyoming, still face several years of plastic surgery, physical therapy and rehabilitation, but doctors expect both to survive from the burns.

Dr. Gregory Gallico 3d, a surgeon who heads the re-

search team, said that his team removed tiny portions of healthy skin from under their armpits and the lower abdominal areas.

The new skin took several weeks to grow and "waves of grafts" had to be applied, Dr. Gallico said. However, he added, what eventually developed is smooth, shiny, soft, functions well and does not present the rejection problems inherent in transplanting skin to the patient from the body of another person.

The doctors were cautious in assessing the final significance of the case, since experience with more patients is needed.

The Selby brothers were the ninth and tenth patients to have their burns replaced by their own skin since the technique was developed, on a far more limited scale, in 1978.

The Selby brothers had each suffered third-degree burns, the most severe type, in which skin is destroyed on 80 to 90 percent of the body.

The skin treatment is an unexpected dividend of basic cell research, much of which has been conducted in the laboratory of Dr. Howard Green at Harvard Medical School in Boston. It was his team

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Dr. Gregory Gallico 3d of Boston displays a piece of gauze on which a burn victim's skin has been grown for grafting.

## Rebel 'Army of the Poor' Gains in Philippines

Insurgents' Forays Spreading From Countryside Into Cities, Towns

By William Branigan  
Washington Post Service

CLAVERIA, Philippines — When up to 100 armed men in military uniforms descended on this small town in the hills of northern Mindanao at noon one Saturday about a year ago, the townspeople were initially apprehensive.

The armed men methodically blocked off the streets around the town hall, disarmed the local police there and ransacked the building.

But the people's fears quickly dissipated. The raiders took away a few weapons, some typewriters and a police radio, according to residents. Not a shot was fired, and it was all over in 20 minutes.

Perhaps most impressive, residents said, was the courteous behavior of the armed men.

"They stopped traffic and told people they would not be harmed," said a merchant. "They told them, 'We are the army of the poor. We're only fighting the military.'"

By comparison, the Philippine military had not been so disciplined in Claveria. One unit was withdrawn from the town after residents complained that its soldiers had a habit of firing their guns when drunk, molesting women and getting into brawls.

The Saturday raid on the Claveria town hall, said one resident, "was good propaganda for the other side."

The "other side" is the New People's Army, the military wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines. For 15 years it has

been waging a largely rural guerrilla war against the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

But lately the NPA, as the organization is commonly called, has been stepping up its activities, using larger formations of about 300 guerrillas and taking its Maoist-inspired insurgency into Philippine towns and cities.

According to a variety of sources, including government officials, diplomats and some

organizing work have been reported this year in the cities of Cagayan de Oro, Butuan, Davao and Iloilo, to cite a few.

Some of the sources wonder if the increased urban activity on Mindanao could be a dry run for a campaign in metropolitan Manila, which has been suffering some of the worst effects of the current political and economic crisis.

One indication of the New People's Army's growing strength on Mindanao is the main road across the island from Cagayan de Oro to Davao via Butuan and the Agusan provinces. Most of its military checkpoints were abandoned earlier this year because of repeated insurgent attacks, and revolutionary slogans have been painted on its concrete surface in many places.

While the number of New People's Army fighters remains relatively small — an estimated 10,000 armed guerrillas in a nation of 52 million people — the organization's growth has been acknowledged even by Mr. Marcos.

According to the New People's Army's own figures, the group's armed strength has more than doubled since 1980. The group has made huge gains, its underground literature says, since Mr. Marcos declared martial law in 1972, ostensibly to put down a Communist insurrection. At that time, the group says, it had only 600 armed guerrillas nationwide.

The New People's Army now says it has 20,000 "full-time and part-time guerrillas"

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### The Philippines

A Society Adrift

Third of four articles

military officers, the New People's Army is steadily winning its battle for the hearts and minds of Filipinos in the countryside. In addition, it has been making inroads with the urban poor, especially here on the troubled southern island of Mindanao.

"The NPA does not confine itself any more to roaming around in the hills and mountains," said one of the organization's political leaders. "Now we go down into the cities."

In fact, displays of force by relatively large groups like the one that swooped into Claveria have become more common since last year, and attacks on police or military targets within city limits have grown more daring, sometimes taking place at daylight.

According to military and other sources, New People's Army raids, assassinations and



# Berri's Challenge: Peace, Moderation, With Justice for the Shiites of Lebanon

By Charles P. Wallace  
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIRUT — Nabih Berri paced behind his huge desk, speaking rapidly in Arabic into a telephone wedged between a shoulder and a jaw.

Suddenly the electricity flicked off, as it does nearly every day in Beirut, and his office was filled with gloom.

"I am the minister of power and even I have no power," Mr. Berri complained.

The jest could be taken as a sign of Mr. Berri's uncomfortable political predicament three months after joining Lebanon's new government of national unity.

The presence of the 45-year-old lawyer in a top government post is symbolic of the power being wielded these days by the nation's increasingly restive Shiite Moslems. But so far Mr. Berri has obtained few tangible reforms for the Shiites, who constitute the country's poorest class, and their impatience is mounting rapidly.

"Up to now, I can't say that I have accomplished anything won-



Nabih Berri

derful," Mr. Berri noted with typical candor. "I'm not satisfied myself, but I'm opening the road. This is just the preface."

To what extent the moderate, pro-Western Mr. Berri succeeds could have a significant impact on

the chances for prolonged peace in Lebanon.

With an estimated 35 percent of the population, the Shiites are generally acknowledged to be the largest religious sect in Lebanon. But, since 1943, the political compromise by which power has been shared among the nation's religious groups has accorded the Shiites third place behind the Christian Maronites and the Sunni Moslems.

After the military successes of Mr. Berri's Amal militia in the latest round of Lebanese fighting, however, he has been intent on up-setting the old way of doing things.

When he was named to the government in May and was offered the ministries of justice, water and electricity, the less attractive posts traditionally set aside for Shiites, Mr. Berri threatened to walk out unless he was given more responsibility. A ministry was created at his insistence to cater specifically to southern Lebanon, a mainly Shiite area now occupied by Israeli troops, and for reconstruction.

Mr. Berri used a similar threat to bring about a revamping of the Lebanese Army's command struc-

ture, replacing traditional Christian dominance with a committee approach that more accurately reflects the mix of religious factions in the country.

President Francois Mitterrand of France, who only last autumn ordered the shelling of Shiite military positions by French troops, acknowledged the new order in Lebanon when he welcomed Mr. Berri to the Elysée Palace in March and declared that the Shiites were the future of Lebanon.

Although Shiites have a somewhat tarnished image in the West because of the turbulent revolution in predominantly Shiite Iran, Mr. Berri continues, according to Western diplomats, to be a proponent of moderation and gradual change.

He was married to an American from whom he is now divorced, has lived in the United States, and retains a U.S. residence card.

Although he has opposed Christian dominance of the Lebanese political structure, Mr. Berri strongly supports the concept of a unified Lebanon and seems reconciled to maintaining the current political balance for the time being.

The toughest opposition to Mr. Berri's moderate policies often comes not from the Christians and the Sunnis but from within his own Shiite community, especially the clergy.

"Berri's problem is how to deal with these religious fanatics," a prominent Lebanese journalist said. "He is like a man riding a wild horse. The beast has quieted down now, but all it needs is one little kick and it will be off."

There are increasing fears that if Mr. Berri fails to wrest meaningful reforms from the other groups in the government, his failure could bolster the position of religious fundamentalists who espouse a radical, Islamic Lebanon.

"The best way to eliminate extremists is to eliminate their cause," Mr. Berri said. "The reason for extremism in Lebanon is the Israeli invasion — take away their water and the extremists will have no swimming pool to swim in."

Two events illustrate Mr. Berri's unconventional approach.

He recently threatened a boycott of government activity unless 5,000

teachers received pay they had been owed for more than a year. It was regarded as a master political stroke because nearly all the teachers were Shiite, and even though the issue was a minor one President Amin Gemayel would seem to be bowing to Mr. Berri's pressure.

At about the same time, Shiite entrepreneurs approached Mr. Berri with a plan to open boat service between Sidon, in Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon, and a port in West Beirut, circumventing Israeli roadblocks on the road south and the Christian-controlled port in East Beirut.

Mr. Berri vetoed the idea, even though it would undoubtedly have enhanced his popularity among southern Shiites. He was concerned that the service would come to symbolize the notion of a partitioned Lebanon.

"Berri really wants to change this place fundamentally, both politically and socially," a Western diplomat said. "Most people don't want to do that. They just want a bigger slice of the pie for themselves."

## Protestants in Belfast Battle Police, Set Fires

The Associated Press

BELFAST — The 200th police officer killed in Northern Ireland's sectarian fighting was killed Thursday as Protestants battled police in what the authorities said was one of the worst outbreaks of violence here in a decade.

Meanwhile, Roman Catholic youths hijacked several buses and trucks in West Belfast and set them afire to create roadblocks.

The fighting occurred as the Reverend Paul Kingston, president of Ireland's Methodist Church, warned at the funeral of Sergeant William McDonald of the Royal Ulster Constabulary that violence threatened "our whole community."

It was the fifth straight day of violence since policemen seeking to arrest Martin Galvin, an official of the Irish Northern Aid Committee, an American fund-raising group that supports the Irish Republican Army, clashed with demonstrators. Mr. Galvin attended a Belfast rally

on Sunday in defiance of the British government, which had banned him from Northern Ireland, but he escaped arrest.

On Thursday, hundreds of Protestant militants threw gasoline bombs and staged running battles with the predominantly Protestant police force.

Protestant groups set two shops in the predominantly Protestant Shankill Road district afire and erected burning barricades. Others ripped up paving stones and tore down concrete lamp posts and threw the pieces at the police.

The violence began Wednesday, shortly after police clashed with supporters of 47 alleged Protestant terrorists on trial in Belfast's Crown Court.

The defendants face charges that include murder and membership in the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force.

Sergeant McDonald, 29, was the 238th fatality in the Northern Ireland conflict.



United Press International

**MINER ARRESTED** — A picket outside a coal mine in Yorkshire, England, being arrested after police clashed with striking miners. About 4,000 miners set up a barricade Thursday to prevent two men from going to work despite the strike. Police said no one was hurt.

## Likud, Labor Clash at Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

minister-designate, continues his efforts to forge a coalition. Fifteen parties won seats in the country's 120-seat parliament, the Knesset. Labor led with 44 to Likud's 41.

The latest dispute followed a meeting Wednesday night between party delegations on foreign and defense policies. The focus of argument was a Labor position paper calling for peace talks with Jordan — from which Israel captured the West Bank in 1967 — "without preconditions."

Former President Yitzhak Navon, a Labor member of the Knesset, said in a radio interview that Labor had agreed to drop its earlier demand that Israel negotiate on the basis of United Nations resolutions 242 and 338, which recognize the principle of territorial compromise in return for peace.

Likud insisted on basing talks with Jordan on the 1978 Camp David accords with Egypt, which outline a five-year autonomy plan for 1.3 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

Labor argued that King Hussein of Jordan did not sign the Camp David agreement and could not be expected to comply with its terms. That would "mean hocking any option of peace with Jordan," Mr. Navon said.

Mr. Shamir's spokesman said Likud may propose a compromise that talks with Jordan not necessarily be based on the Camp David accords. "We can simply say we call on Jordan to join negotiations, period," he said.

On settlement policy, Labor said it would agree to maintaining the settlements already built in the West Bank and Gaza but would not accept a Likud demand to create more of them.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, a member of Mr. Shamir's Likud bloc, said he felt "bitter disappointment" after the three-hour session.

Mr. Navon said that if Likud did not alter its positions by the next scheduled meeting on Sunday, "there will be problems."

Mr. Shamir's spokesman, Yossi Ahnir, said that "serious controversies" arose in Wednesday's talks and that Likud would present compromise positions at the next meeting, set for Sunday.

The Tel Aviv newspaper Ma'ariv said Thursday that Mr. Peres was growing less certain about chances of forming a bipartisan government with Likud. On Aug. 5, President Chaim Herzog asked Mr. Peres to try to form a government, under a law that gives him 21 days and a possible extension of 21 days.

## Uganda Accuses U.S. Of Undermining Obote

United Press International

KAMPALA, Uganda — Uganda on Thursday accused the United States of waging a campaign to undermine the government of President Milton Obote by allegations of mass murder.

The latest edition of the weekly People newspaper, the official mouthpiece of the ruling Uganda

People's Congress Party, quoted a Foreign Ministry official as saying the U.S. criticism of Uganda's human rights record came "as a bolt from the blue."

The newspaper was referring to remarks made by Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, who last week claimed that up to 200,000 Ugandans have been killed by the military since 1981.

"The wild public utterances by Mr. Abrams came as a bolt from the blue and have disrupted U.S.-Uganda relations," the Foreign Ministry spokesman was quoted as saying.

"They had all the elements of a carefully orchestrated campaign to undermine the authority and image of the Ugandan government," he reportedly added.

In retaliation for the U.S. accusations, the Ugandan government last week suspended a \$100,000 agreement for military aid.

**Luke Criticizes Britain**  
The former president of Uganda, Youssef Lule, criticized Britain on Thursday for not publicly denouncing what he called blatant human rights violations in his country and widespread killings by the army, Reuters reported from London.

"Britain knows what is happening," the exiled politician said. "Its staff in the high commission can see for themselves since people are being killed in Kampala, the capital."

Britain's Foreign Office said Wednesday that its diplomats in Uganda had found no evidence to substantiate U.S. reports that hundreds of thousands of Ugandans had been killed or forcibly starved.

[The British statement, U.S. government specialists have told The Washington Post, may dilute the pressure that the Reagan administration is trying to put on President Milton Obote to curb alleged army excesses.]

## Gandhi Ousts State Official

(Continued from Page 1)

operative heads of government. But governments, answerable to the central government, have broad powers that permit the removal of governments and, when emergencies occur, the dissolution of legislatures.

Incensed by the developments in Andhra Pradesh, opposition members of the two houses of Parliament here staged walkouts, accusing Mrs. Gandhi of flagrantly violating the constitution to secure a political advantage before the national election.

The president of the opposition Lok Dal party, Charan Singh, called the move "totally unconstitutional" and accused Mrs. Gandhi and her party of "murdering democracy."

Mr. Rama Rao ran into political trouble Tuesday when he returned from a trip to the United States, where he underwent coronary bypass surgery.

Mr. Bhaskara Rao, his finance minister, formed a splinter faction of the governing Telugu Desam Party, claiming the support of 91 Telugu Desam members and 58 Congress-L assemblymen.

However, Mr. Rama Rao's supporters maintain he still has a majority in the legislature.

## Reagan Vacation Leaves Advisers Feeling Frayed

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immerse himself in the political campaign. Among other vacation incidents that left the advisers wining were:

• An admission by his deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, in an NBC television interview that Mr. Reagan sometimes naps during cabinet meetings. Other aides were not reassured by what one of them called "Deaver's confession" that he also sometimes sleeps during "boring cabinet sessions."

• Administration clumsiness in responding to Mr. Mondale's contention that Mr. Reagan has a secret plan to raise taxes.

• Mr. Reagan's general disassociation from political issues while he rode horses and cleared brush at his mountainous ranch near Santa Barbara. The president's aides were less than pleased when Mr. Re-

gan, who apparently did not bear a question about arms control, had to be fed an answer by his wife, Nancy.

Mr. Reagan's vacation was planned last spring, long before his advisers had focused on the campaign. In retrospect, they say they wish Mr. Reagan had vacationed during the Democratic National Convention in July.

Longtime associates were uncomfortable reminded of August 1980, when Mr. Reagan frittered away a lead over President Jimmy Carter in the political polls by endorsing the teaching of creationism, describing the Vietnam War as a "noble cause" and undermining a trip by Mr. Bush to the People's Republic of China with praise for Taiwan.

This time Mr. Reagan's advisers are divided on the question of whether his disengaged style of vacationing caused him serious political damage or simply reinforced his image as a secure and popular leader.

Unlike some of his predecessors, the president made no pretense that he was taking a "working vacation," a trait some aides consider admirable. But others worry that Mr. Reagan, 73, has raised the question of whether he would be a full-time president during a second term.

Reagan intimates deny that he is slowing down. Among other things, they point out, his work habits have changed little since he was first elected governor of California in 1965.

But Mr. Reagan's proclivity for saying whatever comes into his head discomfited his advisers, they say, no matter what the polls tell them about November.

### New Joke by Reagan

Mr. Reagan tried another joke Thursday, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

In a meeting with Jewish leaders, according to Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, "he was off-handed and with a very big smile he said that he had to go into a cabinet meeting and that he certainly was not going to bomb Russia in the next five minutes."

## John S. Schlesinger

hereby puts all concern on notice that any past adoptive legal relationship between him and his former wife's son Furio Pane Trumbetas has been completely terminated and severed by court decree. Mr. John Schlesinger therefore has no responsibility for any acts, debts, or credit of said Furio and records this in this formal manner, nor does said Furio have any legal entitlement to use the name Schlesinger.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Japan Denies Allegation on Hospitals

TOKYO (Reuters) — A Japanese health official challenged on Thursday allegations that mental patients were widely maltreated and their civil rights violated. The Health and Welfare Ministry official said 70 percent of forcible commitments were at the request of the patient's family or legal guardian and individuals could appeal through the courts against forcible commitment.

A representative of the New York-based International League for Human Rights had told the United Nations subcommittee on human rights in Geneva on Wednesday that beatings occurred regularly in private Japanese mental hospitals and that most patients were forcibly confined for long periods of time.

### Bonn Group Rejects Glomp's Charges

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany's Christian Social Union on Thursday rejected charges by Cardinal Josef Glomp, Poland's Catholic primate, that West German groups were fomenting trouble by supporting the German minority in Poland.

Count Hans Huyn, parliamentary foreign policy spokesman for the Christian Social Union, the second biggest party in the coalition government, said the minority Germans regarded themselves as German because of political conditions in Poland.

People in Poland had for decades been suppressed by a totalitarian system, and natural rights and basic freedoms had been withheld from them, Count Huyn said. Ethnic Germans, who number more than a million, faced additional discrimination and were denied many human rights, such as not being able to educate their children in German, establish cultural groups or import German literature, he added.

### Poland Says Talks to Start With U.S.

WARSAW (AP) — The Polish government said Thursday that it had agreed to start talks with the United States on resuming regular commercial air flights and scientific and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

In a statement issued by PAP, the official Polish press agency, Poland said that the "road is still open" to improved relations with the United States following the U.S. decision to lift some sanctions against Poland.

The statement was the first formal and public response to the Aug. 3 announcement by the Reagan administration that it would restore U.S. landing rights to LOT, the Polish national airline, and resume scientific and cultural contacts. The U.S. decision responded to the July 21 general amnesty declared by the Polish parliament under which more than 570 political prisoners have so far been freed from Polish jails.

### Scientists Make Plea for Sakharov

WASHINGTON (AP) — A group of 55 Western scientists, including six Nobel Prize winners, has offered to trade places with Yelena G. Bonner, wife of the dissident physicist, Andrei D. Sakharov, if that will convince Soviet officials to let her go abroad for medical help, one of the scientists said Thursday.

Morris Pripstein, a physicist at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in California, said the offer was made on July 31 in a telegram to President Konstantin U. Chernenko, and was being made public only because the Russians had not responded.

Mr. Pripstein said that under the offer, pairs of volunteers would spend a week each in the Soviet Union to serve as "good-faith witnesses" for the Sakharovs. Mr. Sakharov reportedly started a hunger strike on May 2 in an effort to convince the Soviet government to let Mrs. Bonner go abroad for treatment of eye and heart problems.

### Police Station in Soweto Is Bombed

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — A bomb exploded Thursday in the offices of the regional police headquarters for Soweto, a black township southwest of Johannesburg, police said. Four officers were injured and a woman employee was missing.

There was no claim of responsibility for the blast. South African officials most often blame such explosions on the African National Congress, the main black nationalist group trying to overthrow the government. The ANC is outlawed in South Africa.

### 4 Face Death in Soviet Hijacking Try

MOSCOW (AP) — Four Georgians, including a former clergyman and a movie actor, have been sentenced to death in connection with a thwarted hijacking last November in which seven persons were killed, Tass has reported.

The press agency said that a Georgian student had been sent to prison for 14 years for his role and that an employee of the airport in Tiflis, Georgia, had been given a three-year suspended sentence for failing to prevent the hijackers from carrying weapons aboard the plane. A Soviet official said at the time that an armed group had tried to commandeer an Aeroflot plane and have it flown from Tiflis to Turkey.

Soviet sources have said that there were eight would-be hijackers, including one who was killed during a shoot-out on the ground. It was not known what happened to the other two hijackers. The sources and Soviet press reports have said some of the group were the children of prominent Georgian intellectuals and Communist Party officials.

### U.S. Rocket Launches 3 Satellites

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — Satellites from the United States, West Germany and Britain were fired into orbit aboard a Delta rocket Thursday to create and observe artificial clouds and an imitation comet as they study the solar wind.

Seventy minutes after the launch, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration reported the rocket had performed well and that the U.S. payload had separated successfully and entered its own orbit. The West German and British craft are to separate Saturday.

The \$78 million project, the first in which satellites from three nations were carried on a single rocket, is one of the most complex scientific satellite missions attempted. Scientists hope to learn how the solar wind enters the magnetic fields surrounding and protecting Earth and if the wind's electrified particles are the source of radiation in the Van Allen belts. These belts are two zones of charged particles several hundred miles above Earth.

### U.S. Jaycees Vote to Accept Women

TULSA, Oklahoma (AP) — The U.S. Jaycees overwhelmingly approved at a special national meeting Thursday a resolution allowing women full membership.

Until now, membership in the 64-year-old organization has been limited to men between the ages of 18 and 36; women could only be members of Jaycees women's groups. Officials said the age restrictions would remain.

The Jaycees had waged a 12-year, \$1-million legal fight to bar women from full membership. But the Jaycees' executive committee voted in July to recommend that women be admitted after the U.S. Supreme Court backed on July 3 a challenge by Minnesota Jaycees to the legality of the exclusion of women, contending that the bylaws violated the state's laws prohibiting discrimination in places of public accommodation.

### For the Record

Kuwait said Thursday that it was breaking political and economic relations with Liberia because the African nation had resumed diplomatic ties with Israel. Last year, Kuwait severed its ties with Zaire for the same reason.

A federal judge in New York has issued a temporary restraining order to end a five-hour walkout by thousands of Pan American World Airways mechanics, clerks, pilots and other employees over the freezing of the airline's pension fund.

A New York Supreme Court Justice, Robert White, ordered Sotheby's Wednesday not to pay Alexander Guttmann, 82, who allegedly turned over to the auction house rare Jewish books and manuscripts entrusted to him in Nazi Germany 44 years ago, while officials investigate ownership of the works.

At least 31 oil workers were killed Thursday in an explosion on an offshore drilling rig, 500 kilometers (300 miles) north of Rio de Janeiro, Petrobras, Brazil's state-owned oil company, said there were no survivors from the explosion.

A bomb exploded Thursday at a cultural center in Annecy, in eastern France, injuring five persons. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

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سكنات الاحول



## Republican Platform Framers Reject Tax Increase, Criticize Fed Actions

By David S. Broder  
and Bill Peterson  
Washington Post Service

DALLAS — With a swipe at the Federal Reserve Board, the Republican platform committee has finished work on a plank that rejected tax increases and promised to deal with deficits through spending cuts and economic growth.

A pair of last-minute amendments Wednesday, limiting the expansion of Individual Retirement Accounts and softening support for a "flat tax," removed the major objections of the White House.

Former Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis, President Ronald Reagan's representative here, said, "We are satisfied with the platform."

Despite Mr. Lewis's comments, the economic plank provides the president with less room to maneuver on the question of tax increases than had been hoped for by the White House. The language opposing increases goes beyond Mr. Reagan's statements on the subject.

The platform is a statement of policies that all party members are, in principle, pledged to follow. In practice, candidates freely deviate from the platform with policy statements of their own.

Mr. Lewis also said the White House and the Treasury Department were "uncomfortable" with platform language saying that "debt-stabilizing actions" by the Federal Reserve Board's must stop. But he said he recognized that it was "totally impossible" to remove the language.

That language, part of a section that also said "the gold standard

may be a useful mechanism" for stabilizing monetary policy, was the handwork of Representative Jack Kemp of New York.

At Wednesday's platform session, Mr. Kemp criticized the Federal Reserve for allegedly preventing interest rates from coming down.

"We don't expect a Federal Reserve policy to elect Reagan," he said, "but we don't want one to defeat him."

Mr. Lewis said Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and other administration officials felt that as long as there was adequate money in the economy and inflation rates were down "they do not want to interfere with the Federal Reserve System or criticize it."

Later Wednesday, the platform committee adopted an amendment to the agriculture plank, taking another shot at the Fed, saying that reform of the Federal Reserve System was one step toward lowering interest rates.

The draft language endorsing a "flat tax" was rewritten overnight to make it clear that such an approach was just one option in the "tax reform" Mr. Reagan has promised in 1985.

The rewritten section, adopted unanimously Wednesday, says: "The Republican Party pledges to continue our efforts to lower tax rates, change and modernize the tax system and eliminate the incentive-debilitating effects of graduated tax rates. We therefore support tax reform that will lead to a fair and simple tax system, and believe a modified flat tax — with specific exemptions for such items as mor-

tal interest — is a most promising approach."

The White House also obtained an amendment limiting the promised expansion of Individual Retirement Accounts to spouses, instead of making the tax-deductible retirement savings available to all family members, including children.

Mr. Lewis said the White House had decided to accept platform provisions promising to abolish the "windfall profits" tax on oil and gas and to double personal income tax exemptions to \$2,000.

Earlier, he had bowed to Mr. Reagan and others who eliminated what they called "loopholes" in the platform language barring any 1985 tax increase as part of a deficit reduction package.

The platform says, "We favor reducing deficits by continuing and expanding the strong economic recovery brought about by the policies of this administration and by eliminating wasteful and unnecessary government spending."

**Moderates Lose on Prayer**

The Republican platform committee Thursday rejected an effort by moderates to strip from the campaign document a plank asserting the right of pupils to engage in voluntary prayer in schools. The Associated Press reported.

The 66-26 vote rebuffed an effort against the prayer plank by Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a committee member from Connecticut, who successfully led opposition in the Senate earlier this year to a proposed constitutional amendment on school prayer.



**CLEANING UP** — About 325 tons of ticker tape and paper were swept up by a New York sanitation crew after a Broadway parade on Wednesday for U.S. athletes who won medals in the Olympic Games. The parade was marred when scaffolding collapsed, injuring 101 people in a crowd estimated at more than 2 million.

## Reagan's Gaffe on Bombing Russia May Hurt Foreign Policy Advances

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's gaffe about bombing the Soviet Union has risked tarnishing recent foreign policy advances and undercutting efforts by the administration to position Mr. Reagan better in the foreign policy area for the election campaign.

In response to a formal Soviet statement calling the president's remark "unprecedentedly hostile" toward the Soviet Union, the State Department accused Moscow on Wednesday of "blowing this subject way out of proportion for propaganda purposes."

But privately, top officials and some Republican strategists acknowledge that they winced over Mr. Reagan's remark last Saturday. After working for months to show the president in a more conciliatory stance and put the onus on Moscow for the chill in relations, some officials were concerned that he had unintentionally touched off new uneasiness in Western Europe and done political damage at home.

During a voice check in preparation for his regular weekly radio broadcast Saturday, Mr. Reagan remarked: "My fellow Americans, I am pleased to tell you just signed legislation which outlaws Russia forever. We begin bombing in five minutes."

Although White House officials asserted the statement was an off-the-record jest, aides to Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic challenger, asserted that Mr. Reagan had undone the benefits of recent diplomatic maneuvering with the Kremlin. Some suggested he had revived the image of hard hostility to Moscow conveyed by his speech in Orlando, Florida, on March 8, 1983, in which he called the Soviet Union an "evil empire."

"The president undid the last four months with one off-the-cuff remark," said one Mondale strategist, speaking privately. "It brings back the whole idea of his 'evil empire' speech."

While acknowledging that the remark was an embarrassment, some State Department and White House officials asserted that it would not have lasting impact.

"The people who think the president is a warmonger see this as confirmation," one official said. "Most people do not think he's a warmonger and they know this was just a flip remark."

But some Republicans close to Mr. Reagan were doubtful the controversy would end until the president himself had addressed the issue. "Sometimes he's going to have to respond," said a knowledgeable Republican. "He's going to be asked about it the next time he's out in public."

"I'm sure there's no one who regrets this more, who's kicking himself more than Ronald Reagan," said the presidential associate, who noted that on other occasions Mr. Reagan had gotten into trouble with off-the-cuff quips.

"He has a habit of using self-mocking humor and his image of being unfair to the poor," the Republican said. "He uses his humor to show that he's sensitive to the issues. He'll make statements that he knows will jangle people and that would horrify his aides if they were made in public. He uses it to pull people's legs."

The latest incident came against a backdrop of improvements in the foreign policy field for Mr. Reagan. As the election year began, Reagan political strategists regarded foreign policy as his most vulnerable area and they moved to improve his position.

In January, opinion polls showed that the most worrisome

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## Some Salvador Officers Oppose General's Call For More U.S. Trainers

By Dan Williams  
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Several Salvadoran military officers, including members of the high command, have reacted negatively to recent suggestions by General Paul F. Gorman, commander of the U.S. Southern Command, that more U.S. trainers be needed.

"It is neither appropriate nor necessary," one Salvadoran officer said. Another said, "No more advisers are needed unless the number of our own troops is increased."

U.S. military officers in El Salvador are reviewing the role of the 35 American trainers stationed in El Salvador. Some Salvadoran officers, according to foreign as well as Salvadoran military people, are chafing under the watchful eyes of the U.S. personnel, who train troops and evaluate their battle performance against leftist guerrillas.

Recently, as a U.S. military trainer wandered through the corridors of a Salvadoran brigade headquarters, the brigade commander wondered aloud about the American's role.

"I think, more than anything, he is a spy," the Salvadoran officer said, sighing. "It doesn't bother me, though he always wants to know what time I leave and when I come back."

The Salvadorans have been particularly critical of the presence of U.S. Army lieutenant colonels overseeing half a dozen regional headquarters. Instead of such high-ranking officers, the Salvadorans would generally prefer to have lower-ranking U.S. personnel with technical expertise.

Speaking of the trainers, a ranking U.S. military official in El Salvador said the Salvadorans want

the Americans to "define in detail what those folks are doing out there." He added: "Some feel a little uncomfortable having a senior officer out there, although others prefer it because of the officers' combat experience. It's an honest debate."

He sought to dispel any hint of controversy, saying, "It's something evolutionary, not revolutionary."

Among the proposals being discussed is that of preparing more Salvadorans to take charge of training their own troops. Most Salvadoran soldiers are now trained at a U.S. camp in Honduras. The cost of eight weeks' training there is \$230,000 per 1,000-man battalion, compared with about \$60,000 in El Salvador.

The presence of Salvadoran troops at the camp is a political irritant in Honduras because of an old dispute that led to war between the two nations in 1969 and has been the cause of border clashes in the years since.

The Reagan administration limited the trainers to 55 in an effort to assuage congressional fears that greater U.S. involvement would lead to combat intervention of the sort that developed in Vietnam. General Gorman recently proposed that the number of trainers be raised to 125. He had made the request before, but the White House had rejected it.

About half the trainers are grouped into four mobile training teams, instructing Salvadorans in the use of rifles and mortars and other skills. The others, assigned to military headquarters, grade the performance of the U.S.-trained troops and advise the Salvadorans on coordinating their command.

## Soviet Union Supplying Bulk of Nicaragua's Oil

By Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — The Soviet Union has replaced Mexico as Nicaragua's principal oil supplier during the first part of this year, industry and diplomatic sources said this week.

Mexico reduced shipments beginning in January because of delays in payments by the Nicaraguans, Mexican officials said. At that time, other sources said, the Soviet Union stepped in to fill the gap.

The shift appears to be the Sandinist government's greatest step toward economic cooperation with Moscow, which already provides arms to Nicaragua.

The Soviet Union supplied about 60 percent of Nicaragua's oil in the first three months of this year, according to two sources in Managua who asked to remain anonymous. A U.S. official and a Latin American diplomat, both in Central America but outside Nicaragua, also reported that the Soviet Union had become Nicaragua's main oil supplier in the first half of the year.

Nicaragua publicly espouses a nonaligned foreign policy. It sent a team to the Los Angeles Olympic Games despite the Soviet-led boycott. But the Sandinist government has drawn hostility from the United States for its links with the Soviet bloc and Salvadoran leftist guerrillas.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of Nicaragua's junta, insisted in an interview on Aug. 10 that Mexico would supply 70 percent to 80 percent of his country's oil for all of 1984. But he said he was uncertain which country had supplied the bulk of the oil for the first half. Official sources in Managua and Mexico City, however, said they were unaware of plans for Mexico to sell Nicaragua that much oil this year.

In the first six months of 1984, Nicaragua received slightly more than one million barrels of crude oil and petroleum products from

the Soviet Union, compared with 484,000 barrels from Mexico, according to a source with access to Nicaragua's official figures. Those figures included a forecast that the Soviet Union would supply more than 65 percent of crude and petroleum products for all of 1984, with Mexico providing the remainder.

Mexico provided Nicaragua virtually all of its oil in 1983, but Agustín Gutiérrez, a spokesman for Mexico's Foreign Ministry, said Tuesday that there had been "a delay" in shipments in the first part of this year because of Nicaraguan payments problems.

Mexico sent shipments estimated at 3 million barrels or more in 1983, compared with a forecast of less than 1.2 million barrels this year.

Mexico's move appeared likely to please the Reagan administration, which has urged Mexico privately to back off from its diplomatic support for Nicaragua.

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## Mondale Asserts Reagan Is 'Cooking' the Budget

By Paul Taylor  
Washington Post Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — Walter F. Mondale has ridiculed the Reagan administration's new budget deficit projections as a collection of "fanciful thoughts that do not relate to reality."

"You've heard of cookbooks," he told a partisan crowd of several thousand people Wednesday at the Kentucky State Fair. "This is a cooked book. It's been in the oven for several months and it's all blue smoke and mirrors."

The document to which he referred was an Office of Management and Budget report, released Wednesday, that estimates that the fiscal 1989 deficit will drop to \$161.7 billion, assuming no changes in current policies.

The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, whose estimates are generally well-regarded, has projected a \$263-billion deficit. Most of the difference is due to the differing assumptions about interest rates.

The Democratic nominee has not released details of his budget plan, but a balance sheet he proposed in January, when calling for the deficit to be cut only by half, suggested \$70 billion in reductions in defense spending, health care costs and agricultural support programs; \$60 billion in new taxes on corporations and individuals who earn more than \$60,000; and \$30 billion in new spending on education and programs to increase trade competitiveness.

Mr. Mondale contrasted what he described as his "honesty, straight talk and candor" on the deficits with President Ronald Reagan's "resorting again to voodoo economics."

In Washington, the Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, said: "This is just another example of the administration using phony numbers and unrealistic assumptions to jimmy their budget figures."

Representative James R. Jones, an Oklahoma Democrat and chairman of the House Budget Committee, called the figures the administration's latest "voodoo magic" and said that "the danger to the American people of this sort of exercise is that incorrect analysis will lead to incorrect policy."

The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, called the adminis-

tration's report "Bonzo budget projections." Mr. O'Neill was referring to a monkey with whom Mr. Reagan appeared in several films.

Loud heckling by half a dozen supporters of the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson was the only sour note Mr. Mondale encountered Wednesday.

Mattie Jones, a Jackson supporter from Louisville, said the protest had been triggered by Mr. Mondale's comment Tuesday expressing frustration over the conditions Mr. Jackson has posed for his active support this fall.

However, Mr. Mondale got some encouraging news in Kentucky. On Wednesday afternoon, eight high-level Jackson supporters attended a Democratic unity meeting with Mr. Mondale, Governor Martha Layne Collins and Senator Walter D. Huddleston, Democrat of Kentucky.

Mr. Mondale's schedule for Wednesday had originally called for him to make a stop in Macon, Georgia. The trip was canceled Tuesday after most of the state's top Democratic leaders reported that they were busy.

**Budget Deficit Estimates**

Jane Seaberry of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington:

The administration projected a budget deficit for fiscal 1985 of \$166.9 billion if its policy proposals were adopted and \$172.4 billion if current policies were maintained.

Those totals drop to \$165.5 billion in 1986 with the new policies and \$174.2 billion without. They rise to \$172.6 billion in 1987 and \$184.8 billion with no further action on the deficit.

The figures through 1987 are all lower than those projected in the president's budget last winter. At that time, the administration projected a deficit of \$152 billion in 1988 and \$123.4 billion for 1989.

The deficit for 1988 was revised upward in the midyear review to \$159.7 billion if policy proposals were passed and to \$176 billion if they were not. The 1989 deficit would be \$139.3 billion with the proposals and \$161.7 billion without them, the administration said.

The congressional office said that, using its economic assumptions and granting passage of the administration's proposed policies, the deficit would be \$176 billion in 1985, \$190 billion in 1986, \$204 billion in 1987, \$220 billion in 1988 and \$263 billion in 1989.

## U.S. Taxpayer Argues IRS Is Too Generous

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the unlikely event of tax disputes, a Virginia businessman and his accountant have squared off with the Internal Revenue Service over their attempts to persuade the agency to make a mistake in June when it sent the businessman a \$9,000 refund.

The businessman, Bill Bear, owner of Cristar Garage Doors and Controls in Tysons Corner, says he is not owed the money, and his accountant agrees. The IRS is just as insistent the refund is due him. "I'm crazy not to just take the money, put it in the bank and get the interest — everybody but my accountant," he said.

The accountant said he knew that sooner or later the IRS would realize its mistake and come looking for back charges on the interest if Mr. Bear deposited the check. At the moment, he is pulling together "the documentation" to prove his client should not have gotten the money, which IRS says is a refund on payroll taxes.

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## Kuwait Signs Arms Deal With Russia

By Herbert H. Denton  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Kuwait and the Soviet Union have signed a major arms agreement that was negotiated last month to improve Kuwaiti air defenses against potential attacks by Iran.

An announcement in Kuwait of the signing of the agreement on Wednesday came after the United States refused to sell Stinger anti-aircraft rockets to the Gulf state.

A Kuwaiti diplomat in Washington said the Soviet package of surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles and other arms would cost about \$327 million.

Soviet military advisers will be allowed to go to Kuwait for the first time to assemble the equipment, operate it and train Kuwaiti personnel, according to the agreement.

U.S. officials were caught off guard by earlier reports that the agreement was in the works. Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser, said of the earlier reports, "I don't think it's



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Joke Wasn't Funny

Life isn't fair, presidents like to tell us, and especially it is not fair to presidents. There are so many things we can do that presidents cannot. Presidents cannot stand in the rain and wait for a bus, for example. They cannot be told there are no tables available in the restaurant. They cannot spend two days on the phone trying to find out why the trash wasn't collected. They cannot miss a plane. A miserable life, really, when you consider its deprivations, and we have not even mentioned the most egregious unfairness of all: Presidents cannot make nuclear bombing jokes.

This last is most unfair because it is discriminatory. Just about everyone else in America — except perhaps the Pentagon brass — is free to tell such jokes. You say nuclear bombing jokes are not funny and should not be permitted from anyone? Nonsense. No one thinks prospective nuclear slaughter is funny, but from Stanley Kubrick (of "Dr. Strangelove" fame) to editorial cartoonists, with stops in between for all the mad-military and lumpy-Russian satires and cabaret skits, the idiom of our nuclear predicament (and of some of those

on whom we have depended to save us from it) has been a source of bitter, ironic and sometimes desperate laughter. It is one of the ways people have of staying sane.

But presidents cannot participate in the wisecracking. It will not be tolerated at home and it will not be tolerated abroad.

There is a very good reason for this. Presidents are the ones — the only ones — who are empowered to make the bombs go off. They have the keys and the codes and the authority. And that means, in a horrendous, burdensome sense which perhaps none of the rest of us can understand, that they also have the responsibility. The trade-off here is fairly simple: We respect the responsibility and the burden of those who bear it; we require in return that they respect our sensibilities and our need to know that they are serious.

That understanding is what was violated by the president's hair-raising, microphone-testing "joke" about bombing the Russians the other day. We hate to be so somber about it, but the joke wasn't funny.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Sakharovs: Blackmail?

Andrei Sakharov's condition remains obscure. We do not know whether he is recovering from the hunger strike he reportedly began on May 2, whether he is well or even whether he is alive. To these basic factual questions there exists only the Soviet government's unconfirmed and unacceptable answers.

Its policy of isolating the dissident physicist — a policy exemplified by the continuing house arrest of the woman who first brought word of his hunger strike from Gorki, his place of internal exile — is working with chilling, totalitarian efficiency. No credible word about him has been received in more than three months. His family has been unable to communicate with him or learn about him. He could be away in a distant galaxy.

In painful contrast and almost certainly by official design, the situation of Mrs. Sakharov, Yelena Bonner, is becoming increasingly clear. The other day the KGB found a way — one must assume this is how it happened — to confirm that she is due to go on trial at the end of August charged with "defamation of the Soviet state and social system," a charge commonly brought against dissidents.

The maximum penalty, which is pretty much a sure thing in cases like this one, is three years in a labor camp. In a few weeks' time she could be away not in a distant galaxy but in a scarcely less remote part of the Gulag, the immense Soviet prison-camp system.

It is necessary to pause and back off a bit to comprehend what it is that has brought Andrei Sakharov perhaps to death's door, and his wife conceivably to the door of the Gulag.

What fantastic, unspeakable offenses have they committed to justify their treatment? Actually, their "crimes" come down to the simple, binding act of mutual devotion.

Mr. Sakharov went on a fast as the last way left to him to induce the authorities to let his wife go abroad for a brief medical and family visit. Yelena Bonner appears to have done nothing other than contemplate seeking refuge at the American embassy in Moscow, where she could have publicized her husband's hunger strike and prepare to go abroad safely and quickly if the strike had succeeded.

We are witness here to the playing out of two opposing notions of family.

The Sakharovs' idea is that of two people, bound by a love hardened in adversity, who have contemplated or done what they had to do in order to keep faith with each other.

The Kremlin's idea is that of a system that sees in human attachments the stuff of state manipulation and control.

Apparently, in short, the Soviet authorities are threatening Yelena Bonner with a political trial and a three-year prison term by way of compelling certain concessions, or confessions, from Andrei Sakharov.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Galvin and Free Speech

Restraining free speech is always risky in a democracy, no matter what the provocation. By ignoring the risks in Northern Ireland, the British government set itself up for a disaster — as James Prior, the responsible minister, has the grit to concede. He accepts full responsibility for what he admits was a "bad mistake" in first barring the entry of Martin Galvin and then ordering his arrest at the Roman Catholic nationalist rally in which blundering police killed a demonstrator with a plastic bullet.

Mr. Galvin was on vacation from his job as a lawyer in New York City's Sanitation Department. He has been a leader of the Northern Irish Aid Committee, which raises funds for the illegal Irish Republican Army. One may deplore his views while defending his right to advocate them, even in Northern Ireland.

When Mr. Galvin appeared, British police immediately tried to arrest him. They acted properly, according to the city's chief constable, Sir John Hermon, by firing over the heads of people blocking their path. What proved the correctness of this approach, he insisted, was that "Martin Galvin did not speak."

But no orator by Mr. Galvin could have caused as much havoc as the force used to

silence him. When police waded into a hostile crowd firing even plastic bullets, someone is likely to die. The someone here was Sean Downes, bringing to 15 the number of people killed over the years by plastic and rubber British bullets. On the scale of horror, these deaths weigh against the memory of hundreds of civilians and soldiers murdered by the IRA's own form of plastic — bombs.

With hindsight, Mr. Prior acknowledges that it would have been wiser to issue a visa. But the tendency to try to control speech is hard to resist. The Reagan administration has also tried to bar entry to "controversial" visitors to the United States, including leaders of Sinn Féin, the political arm of the IRA.

New York's Mayor Edward Koch offers a sounder example. Mr. Galvin's job should not be in jeopardy, he holds, simply because of his views. Plenty of public employees hold strong views on other troubled places, like the Middle East or South Africa. By making clear that advocacy itself does not disqualify Mr. Galvin from a city job, the mayor makes a point about free speech that, until Mr. Prior spoke up, somehow escaped the British government.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Making 'a Farce of His Office'

It was only a joke, of course. But a tasteless joke, certain to have costly consequences on the public diplomacy that the Reagan administration has been directing to the European allies and the Soviet Union. The gag showed that on the subject of nuclear weapons, as on so many other matters, Ronald Reagan is a thoughtless president.

A serious question is whether the country wants a thoughtful president. Relations with Russia are not the only area where Mr. Reagan makes a farce of his office. The clownish

features of the Reagan administration hardly need cataloging. What is worth pondering is why the American people seem so disposed to put up with a joker in the White House.

My own feeling is that the country is off on a mission of unbridled materialism. Greed, never far from the surface in American life, is making another comeback. After the dismal years of Jimmy Carter, many Americans are sick and tired of small-minded preaching about national responsibilities. We want to swing free, and the kind of leader we like is one who makes light of traditional restraints.

—Syndicated columnist Joseph Kraft.

## FROM OUR AUG. 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: Japanese and Chinese Clash**  
PEKING — Another affair in Manchuria, growing out of an attack by Japanese soldiers at Chientao on Chinese gendarmes, was reported [on Aug. 16] by the Governor of Kirin. Chinese patrols were assaulted by Japanese soldiers, and Colonel Hu, the Chinese commandant, was advised. He hastened to the scene and was attacked and pursued to the Yamen at Lu-Tao-Kou, where he was surrounded by a Japanese party. The Yamen was in a state of siege when the runners left the scene with the news. The Chinese are convinced that these attacks form part of a Japanese plan to manufacture a pretext for military occupation of the disputed territory.

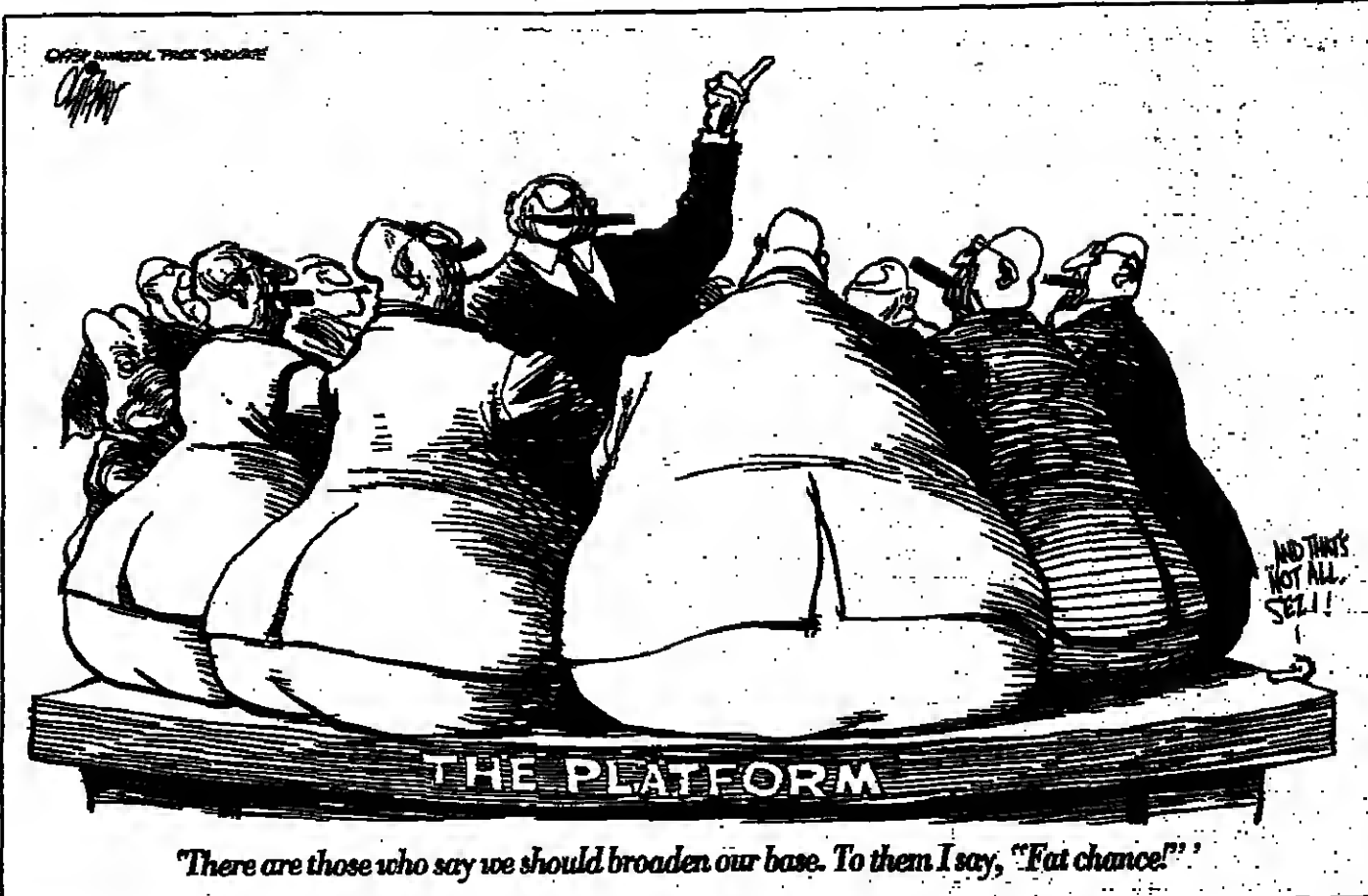
**1934: World Is to End on Sept. 10**  
ZION CITY, Illinois — Wilbur Glenn Voliva, overseer of the cult here which believes that the world is flat, instructed his disciples [on Aug. 16] to be prepared for the end of the world on or about September 10. He ordered all of the faithful to gather in Shiloh Tabernacle on that day to feast and listen to trumpets announcing the Lord's coming. Voliva's previous predictions have usually gone askew, but his flock has never lost faith in him. He made a trip around the world from east to west several years ago and although he arrived back at Zion City after traveling steadily away from it, he declared there must be some trick in it. For him and his followers the world still is flat.

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## The Green Revolution Has Side Effects in Punjab

By Richard Critchfield

WASHINGTON — You might call it a chain of cause and effect. After 18 years the green revolution of India's Punjab has created an identity crisis in Sikhism. In turn, that is feeding the political crisis and the violence that has taken several hundred lives this year alone in northern India. At bottom, this has to do with the breakdown of the Sikh caste system. (Caste was outlawed when India gained its independence in 1947, but it endures in practice.)

All the dramatic personae of the continuing Punjab crisis — the extremists, the political reformers, the president of India, the generals, even the mutinous soldiers — are upper-caste Sikhs, or Jats. Conspicuously out of sight and out of mind have been lower-caste Sikhs, or Untouchables, now called Harijans, or "children of God" — the name that Mahatma Gandhi gave them.

That Sikhism has caste at all is an anomaly. Its 16th-century founder, Guru Nanak, wanted to combine the best of Hinduism and Islam into a new religion based on human equality and the rejection of caste. The Sikhs' holy scriptures, an anthology of 6,000 hymns, say: "The Hindus are of four castes, but they are all of one seed. . . . How can one amongst them be higher and another lower?"

Yet history and economic circumstance produced in the Sikh peasantry a caste system in direct contradiction to the religious teaching. In every Punjab village, landless Sikh Harijans exchanged their labor in largely subsistence agriculture in return for grain and fodder provided by landowning Sikh Jats. In what was called the jalmati system, the Harijans, divided into Chauras (leather workers) and Mazanis (washed cleaners), did most of the actual farm work. Jats sometimes worked side by side with them or just supervised.

In village temples, Jats and Harijans worshipped together; outside, discrimination was constant. Harijans could eat at Jat homes only if they squatted submissively on the ground and humbly took food from their outstretched hands. Jats never ate in a Harijan house, saying it was unclean. Inter-marriage between the generally fairer, taller Jats and darker, shorter Harijans was unthinkable.

Somehow this economic interdependence, linked to caste, held the Sikh villages together. It provided the social order. The scriptures did stress the idea of sharing, saying in one noted passage: "We reap according to our measure — some for ourselves to keep, some to others to give. O, Nanak, this is the way to truly live."

Then it all came apart. The unraveling began in 1961-62 when, after 30 years of patient research, American scientists persuaded India to grow a new strain of dwarf wheat that had been bred in Mexico.

Within five years this wheat was sown throughout Punjab. Its success proved to be a catalyst for Sikh Punjab acceptance of many modern scientific farming techniques — high-yield, fertilizer-intensive, fast-maturing new grain, multiple cropping and year-round irrigation.

Between 1967 and 1983 India nearly quadrupled its wheat production, to 42.5 million tons. Sikhs now normally produce more than half the grain on the Indian market.

Tractors, combines and electric power displaced human toil. Labor became a commodity. As production rose the Jats were no longer custom-bound peasants but modern commercial farmers who carried on agricul-

ture as a business for profit. Jats who failed to change went bankrupt.

Harijans, no longer tied to farming, began commuting to jobs in the now-booming Punjab towns. A common sentiment that I heard was: "Now we're free. The Jats can no longer rule over us and treat us like animals." Caste had lost its economic basis. And the "breadbasket of India" had won economic clout.

The Sikhs, 52 percent of the Punjab populace but only 2 percent of India's, next sought political power; to some this means autonomy, if not outright nationhood.

Without interdependence in food production, the self-sabbid relationship shattered like overripe wheat. Some Harijans abandoned beards and turbans, or set up their own Sikh temples. Having lost faith in Jat paternalism, Harijans turned to Delhi to protect their rights. This drift to assimilation provoked a Jat

reaction. Sikh extremists denied cultural change and sought to preserve the old ways by force and violence, partly to keep Harijans in the fold.

More thoughtful Jats saw the need to reform Sikhism from within by giving new stress to the Islamic element in its 16th century origins.

In terms of belief, Sikhism is strictly monotheistic and closer to Islam. But in social practice, as long as caste survived, Sikhs tended to identify with Hinduism. They also observe some Hindu festivals and customs. Belief in karma and the Hindu cycle of birth and death through transmigration of the soul is more common among Harijans than among Jats.

If the Jats can restore egalitarianism to Sikhism, they just might set a pattern for the rest of caste-ridden, agriculturally modernizing India.

The writer is the author of "Villages" (1980), a study of daily life in the Third World. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

## And Hope Continues for Poor Farmers

By Jonathan Power

WASHINGTON — It was the time of the UN World Food Conference in Rome in November 1974 and everything that could have gone wrong seemed to have gone wrong. There were failed harvests in India, the United States and the Soviet Union. The price of wheat quadrupled. A world food deficit of 100 million tons was predicted.

The assembled throng heard Henry Kissinger, who had called for the emergency conference, promise to set up a world food council; a wheat agreement and an international buffer stock to avert worldwide famine. One man walking the corridors seemed to have a less alarmist view.

Mortgage Yudelman, director of the Agriculture and Rural Development Department at the World Bank, believed that agriculture was in the midst of a technological revolution and that the small farmers of the Third World could be participants. At that time most economists still ignored small farmers, leaving them to the anthropologists. Few thought they were flexible or intelligent enough to respond to price incentives or adapt to new technologies.

This is all wrong. Candidates for national office should be responsible for what they say. The job of the press is to get the candidates to say what they think, and report it. The candidate who cannot choose words with care deserves defeat.

lots of capital and economies of scale. Mr. Yudelman had grown up on a big ranch in the Transvaal. As a boy he used to wonder why the white land was so productive and why everyone said nothing could be done about the poor farming methods of the black African small-holders nearby.

Forty years later he felt he had worked it out. In 1971 Robert McNamara took over the presidency of the World Bank and when the two men met at a conference in Lausanne, Mr. McNamara was persuaded. A year later, in Nairobi, Mr. McNamara made his famous speech committing the bank to a totally new direction: The subsistence farmer was to be the focus of the bank's attack on poverty. Mr. McNamara retired three years ago. Mr. Yudelman is retiring in September, and it seems to many inside and outside the World Bank that an important era has come to a close.

These were only two of the people involved; hundreds of others played critical roles, not least in the Rockefeller and Ford Foundation-funded agricultural research stations in the Philippines and Mexico that did the basic research on high-productive strains of wheat and rice. But what the World Bank leadership did was provide money, drive, expertise and

above all the respectability that new ideas needed if they were to break through into everyday political decision-making in the Third World.

What has changed in the 10 years since the World Food Conference, while the Third World's population has increased by about a billion? Most important, India and China, who between them account for two-thirds of the Third World's population, have shown that they can produce food at a faster rate than their population growth. Indian agriculture was the success story of the 1970s, and China looks like being the success of the 1980s.

Africa, Mr. Yudelman's own continent, is the great failure. "We made the mistake of underestimating African administrative weakness and also thinking Africa could adapt Asian methods," he says. The critical factor in Asia was the use of irrigation. Using Africa's rivers for irrigation would be incredibly expensive, and the tube-well revolution of Asia is not repeatable in Africa, where the water table is so much lower.

All its troubles notwithstanding, Africa is manageable, Mr. Yudelman feels. Its food import requirements are relatively slight. The present drought will not last forever, and Africans are becoming more sober about what has to be done.

Mr. Yudelman says he will walk out of his office feeling even more hopeful than he did in 1974. Then a small public sector was doing all the research. With a lot of money to be made, biotechnology is now the new frontier; breakthroughs are occurring in vaccines, pesticides and, doubtless before long, the introduction of new plant types tolerant to salt water.

Optimism does not mean relaxing. Mr. Yudelman concludes. In a year in which Bangladesh, India and Pakistan have had record harvests, too many countries have a population growth that outpaces food production; in others the increase is not satisfactorily distributed. Making sure that the food produced is at least modestly shared is still a goal that eludes governments. The World Bank and Mortgage Yudelman.

International Herald Tribune.

## Pleasurable Company Isn't Enough

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — It was one of those bulky white envelopes stuffed with an engraved invitation and reply cards, like the wedding announcement for the only daughter of a wealthy paper manufacturer. Gold embossed presidential seal at the top.

The President requests the pleasure of the company of [name] in [recessed, engraved script, and then — written in ink by someone with terrific penmanship — "Mr. Safire." Followed by "at a reception to be held at the White House on Thursday, August 16, 1984 at 4:45 o'clock."

A smaller stiff card said: "Please respond to The Social Secretary, The White House, at your earliest convenience." Another card, with a pretty, peach-colored picture of the diplomatic entrance of the Executive Mansion in the background, was marked "not transferable."

I like parties. And my mouth waters at the memory of the hot hors d'oeuvres served at the White House, especially the pickled Chinese water chestnuts wrapped in bacon and skewered by a toothpick. But what was the occasion?

The deputy social secretary took my call. "Just a small reception for eight or 10 journalists," she said graciously. "part of a series we've been having. Off the record."

No tape recorders or even pencils. No, just an informal get-together with the president. I said I would have to chew that over.

What to do? The last time I had an interview with Ronald Reagan was four years ago in the 1980 campaign, during which he said unambiguously and on the record that it would be his administration's policy to recognize Israeli sovereignty

in all of Jerusalem. (As president he backed away from that.)

My interview requests after he was elected were turned down. I had been a lonely Reagan booster against President Ford in the '70s, but I declined a request to help

Candidates who can't choose words with care deserve defeat.

prepare Mr. Reagan for his debates with President Carter. From time to time I was in Mr. Reagan's words to a press aide, "hostile to us."

Now, at last, comes the chance to sit down with him over a drink and see if the president has become as sleepy-headed as the White House, chief of staff, Michael Deaver, says in an intimate, off-the-record atmosphere, we could put our feet up on the White House antiques and gain valuable insights about his mood, his reaction time, his bearing, his grasp of issues — all this in circumstances that would make it possible for Mr. Reagan to safely crack jokes about poverty, cancer or nuclear holocaust.

This is tempting. What troubles me is the spread of off-the-recordism — a pernicious conspiracy to protect candidates for high office that entices reporters to become insiders and leaves the public outside.

It seems that the networks agreed to make Mr. Reagan's pre-broadcast talk off-the-record; were it not for a leaky technician, he would not know that his need to a-

nuse can overcome his good sense.

The Ferraro campaign is so fearful of gaffes by its inexperienced candidate that it makes reporters riding on her plane take a pledge not to reveal what they hear.

The president, in one of his secret-secratory sessions, spilled a secret about a letter to Konstantin Chernenko. That wound up in the press "sourced" to the Russians. This is all wrong. Candidates for national office should be responsible for what they say. The job of the press is to get the candidates to say what they think, and report it. The candidate who cannot choose words with care deserves defeat.

On occasion, "background" — which means that the information can be used without direct attribution — is necessary to get a story. But "off the record" — which means that nothing said may be reported — binds a journalist unnecessarily, especially when it comes to candidates.

Journalists, even candid, are not in the symbiotic communications business but in the news business. Friendliness, yes; protection, no.

Like everybody else, I would love to have a drink with the president in the Oval Office. But the purpose of his well-meant and beautifully engraved invitation is not social. It is political and influential — and I have found that in the world of political journalism, good fences make good neighbors.

Therefore, Madame Social Secretary, I respond at my earliest convenience with a respectful regret.

I want my questions answered by an alert and experienced politician who is prepared to be grilled and quoted — not my hand held by an old smoothie.

The New York Times.

## Crowing In Dallas: A Caveat

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — In a few days the Republicans will be running a show from Dallas designed to make television viewers forget the one the Democrats produced last month in San Francisco. Whether the Reagan team can live their convention up remains to be seen. But those who watch are certain to get an overdose of bragging about the exuberant state of the economy and the benefits of the private enterprise system.

President Reagan's quick-response stumping in Austin, Texas, after the Democratic convention, supplied a clue to what you will be hearing next week: "Are you better off than you were four years ago? Is America better off? Do you want to go back to the days of America second best?"

It is useful to have at hand the just published "The Reagan Record," a book by the nonpartisan Urban Institute, edited by John L. Palmer and Isabel V. Sawhill. This study, which was in the works from the first days of the Reagan administration, deals dispassionately with results, as distinguished from politicking.

First of all, the study credits the Reagan administration with laying the potential groundwork for stimulating long-term economic growth — assuming that some way will be found to cope with the federal budget deficits. But it warns that this does not necessarily translate into higher standards of living.

Ronald Reagan's brand of conservatism [holds that] government is the problem, not the solution. However, if government is not always the solution, neither is it always the problem," the editors write.

The oratory at the Democratic convention suggested that America is in the grip of a 1932-like Depression, which it is not. The Republicans will probably be giving us another sort of political flummery, emphasizing the progress of the recent recovery without mentioning the recession that preceded it or the staggering problems of debt at home and abroad.

No one in Dallas is likely to bring up the gloomy statistics of 1980: Taxes would be cut, defense spending accelerated, the federal budget balanced, unemployment reduced — and all these goodies "with no one group singled out to pay a higher price."

A study released by the Congressional Research Service on July 25 found that the 1981 budget cuts pushed 560,000 persons — including 325,000 children — below the poverty line. A report by the Congressional Budget Office showed that if tax action and budget cuts are considered together, families under the \$10,000 income level will have suffered a net loss of about \$19 billion from 1983 to 1985, while households earning over \$80,000 will gain \$35 billion.

A main conclusion of the Urban Institute study is that the Reagan administration, which obviously could not achieve simultaneously all of the things it promised in 1980, bowed to five main priorities:

- The huge tax cuts, accompanied by the defense buildup, took precedence over balancing the budget.

- Reducing inflation took precedence over moderating the recession.

- When it came to parceling out domestic budget cuts, the deepest ones were made in programs for the poor and in grants to local and state governments. Middle-class programs like pensions, Medicare and Social Security were barely touched.

- The tax cuts were designed with economic growth, not equity, in mind. The end result is that the greatest tax benefits were provided to high-income families.

- In pursuing deregulation, the administration gave priority to the need over protection of health, safety, civil rights and the environment. In energy policy, production took precedence over conservation.

As "The Reagan Record" points out, these are pretty important basic trade-offs. For a rising gross national product last year, America under Ronald Reagan paid a big price in earlier unemployment, a squeeze on the poor and a retreat in the gains that had been made for safety of the work place and the environment.

So, whether you are better off depends on who you are. If you are a pensioner, or on Social Security, or in the upper income brackets, the Reagan administration has been good for you — provided you don't worry about the environment, conservation, etc. If you are poor, or in the lower income brackets, or a member of a minority group, the report says, the answer is negative, "at least in part because of Mr. Reagan's policies."

The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Deploping Reagan's Joke

Regrettably, President Reagan's bomb-the-Russians joke comes at a time when those of us who are working for better relations between East and West, for positive and constructive dialogue and for developing initiatives that will assist in the process of communication and confidence-building are beginning to see results.

Taken at face value, the president's words indicate a total lack of sensitivity to or understanding of the needs of the moment. They underscore a widespread conviction in Europe that there is a lack of intent on the part of the present U.S. administration to work seriously for a betterment in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The American people will soon be electing their next president. Whether we like it or not, we in the NATO countries of Europe have to accept the winner of their choice as the non-elected leader of the whole Western world. Whoever becomes president, what we need now is quiet and constructive diplomacy, not inept and irresponsible actions that will only

aggravate and distort the present delicate nature of international relations and make our world more dangerous.

MICHAEL HARBOTTLE  
The London Centre for International Peacebuilding.

### Pizza Flag for a Queen

Regarding "Pizza on Its Home Ground" (Weekend, Aug. 4):

Basil, too, is of course a feature of the pizza Margherita. The ingredients used for this pizza created in honor of Queen Margherita symbolize the Italian flag: red (tomatoes), white (mozzarella) and green (basil).

GLORIA IMPERIA  
Rome.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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## One-Party Rule Dismays Jamaicans

Lively Debate Thrives as Leadership Tries to Stay Responsive

By Joseph B. Treaster  
New York Times Service

KINGSTON, Jamaica — For the first time since Jamaicans were granted universal suffrage by the British 40 years ago, only one political party is sitting in Parliament.

To the surprise of almost everyone, this has not stifled debate, but seems to have fostered freer and livelier exchanges than were customary under the traditional two-party system.

Even so, Jamaicans are not happy with the present situation and say it is only a matter of time before they return to the system they inherited from the British.

One thing that is helping to keep the governing Jamaica Labor Party responsive, diplomats and political analysts say, is concern that it not be seen as abusing power.

"They know they're going to be held accountable in the next election," said Carl Stone, a political sociologist at the University of the West Indies. "And they're bending over backwards to accommodate public opinion. They're discussing things more than they would otherwise."

## Poland Releases Labor Activist of 1970s in Amnesty

The Associated Press

WARSAW — A militant labor activist who helped organize shipyard strikes 14 years ago has been released from prison under last month's amnesty, a government official said Thursday.

Edmund Baluka was released Saturday from Barczewo Prison near the northern city of Olsztyn, where he had been serving a five-year sentence for conducting activities against the Polish government while living in France from 1973 to 1981, according to an assistant in the government spokesman's office.

Mr. Baluka was one of the main organizers of the December 1970 shipyard strike in the Baltic port of Szczecin that led to riots and the downfall of the leader of the Communist Party, Wladyslaw Gomulka.

After the strike, Mr. Baluka fled Poland and settled in France, where he edited an anti-Communist newspaper called Szerszen that was smuggled into Poland.

He returned to Poland in April 1981 and was interned during the December 1981 military crackdown that crushed the Solidarity union. He was convicted in June 1983 of conducting "anti-state activities" in Poland and abroad.



Edward P.G. Seaga

The country found itself with a one-party Parliament in December after Prime Minister Edward P.G. Seaga, riding a wave of popularity after his support for the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada in October, called a quick election and the opposition People's National Party, led by former Prime Minister Michael Manley, refused to participate.

Mr. Manley, who led Jamaica to close ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union in the 1970s, argued that voter registration lists had not been brought up to date and that both parties had pledged not to call elections before that was done.

Six of the 60 seats in the Jamaican Parliament were contested by independents who were easily defeated by candidates from Mr. Seaga's party. In the other 54 constituencies, there was no opposition, no ballots were cast and Mr. Seaga's colleagues simply took office. No one was pleased.

"Jamaicans like to feel that there is an alternative point of view," Mr. Seaga said. "I, as a Jamaican, feel that way, too."

Immediately after the election, both leaders set about trying to devise new channels of dissent.

Having taken the entire House of Representatives in Parliament, Mr. Seaga was entitled to appoint members of his party to all 21 seats in the Senate. Instead, he filled the eight seats constitutionally designated for the opposition with independents and members of Mr. Manley's party, including a Baptist minister, a farm leader and two university professors.

He also invoked a constitutional provision making it possible for members of the public to participate in parliamentary debate.

So far, only three people have responded to the invitation. This is

at least partly because of burdensome procedures. Statements from the public must be typed and presented for screening and must not run longer than 15 minutes.

For his part, Mr. Manley created a mock Parliament that he called the People's Forum. It consists of 60 members of the People's National Party in the roles of cabinet ministers and members of Parliament.

Most of the sessions have been held at the National Arena. But last week, Mr. Manley and the others took the show on the road to a high school auditorium in the city of Mandeville, 50 miles (about 80 kilometers) northwest of Kingston.

For five and a half hours, with about 1,000 party supporters frequently applauding and cheering, Mr. Manley and the others recalled the accomplishments of their years in power and attacked the government.

Over the years in Jamaica, power has swung decisively from one party to the other so that the governing party has always dominated Parliament.

Mr. Seaga, 54, a graduate of Harvard University, came to power in 1980, winning 51 seats in Parliament to Mr. Manley's nine.

In the Senate this year, the independents have usually voted as a traditional opposition bloc. But there have been instances of cross-over voting by members of both sides.

Mr. Manley, who is 59 and graduated from the London School of Economics, said that when Mr. Seaga dominated the Parliament he could ignore the opposition bloc. But, he said, when members of Mr. Seaga's own party "are upright, he has to take note."

Parliament is in recess for the summer now, although a special session was called Wednesday to deal with voter registration.

The voter registration lists certifying nearly one million voters are expected to be completed in September, and Mr. Manley said his party would then begin pressing for new national elections. His party maintained that the old list contained the names of 100,000 people who had died or emigrated and did not include 150,000 others who recently reached the voting age of 18.

Mr. Seaga said he did not foresee national elections in the near future.

Diplomats and political analysts said they believed Mr. Seaga called the elections in December not only because of his post-Grenada invasion strength but also because he anticipated that steps he has been taking to improve the economy were going to lead to price increases and widespread discontent this year.



IN REMEMBRANCE — A Frenchwoman demonstrated her thanks this week to the U.S. soldiers who landed on France's southern coast 40 years ago. The commemoration ceremony was held Wednesday in Draguignan.

## Extremists in Army Accused in Tamil Raids

The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The Sri Lankan government on Thursday blamed what it called "extremists and Marxists" in the army for attacks on the Tamil minority.

Meanwhile, at least 14 suspected Tamil separatists were arrested in army sweeps through Sri Lanka's northern province, according to government officials here.

Information Minister Anandadasa De Alwis said that indiscipline was not widespread in the ranks and would be handled without damaging army morale.

He said leftist elements had "infiltrated" the military and accused an outlawed group of instigating army violence.

Government officials say troops went on a rampage early this week in and around Mannar, 250 kilometers (155 miles) north of Colombo. They set fire to Tamil shops and homes, looted property and killed five civilians in reprisal for a

guerrilla ambush of an army convoy.

In the nearby town of Valveturai, troops attacked many Tamil houses and shops. Government sources said troops opened fire on civilians at two places near Jaffna City this week.

In a report to President J.R. Jayewardene's cabinet, the transport and Moslem affairs Minister, M.H. Mohammed, said after an investigation that soldiers burned 123 shops in Mannar, located on the Gulf of Mannar separating India and Sri Lanka.

The information minister, who is also the cabinet spokesman, said the government planned to give up to \$2,000 in compensation to each Mannar resident whose property was burned by rioting soldiers.

Militant leaders of India's 55 million Tamil community have demanded that India intervene militarily to stop army atrocities in Sri Lanka. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has rejected the suggestion.

## Filipino Insurgents Gaining Ground

(Continued from Page 1)

sharing 10,000 rifles and operating in 45 "guerrilla fronts" covering 53 of the country's 73 provinces. The organization further claims a "mass base" of more than six million people in rural areas who give "active support to the NPA." A leftist Roman Catholic Church group, however, has estimated this base at about one million.

Mr. Marcos has said publicly that the New People's Army fields about 6,800 armed guerrillas. He has asserted that the insurgents receive help from local and foreign organizations, but he has not given details. Nor were further details available from the Defense Ministry or the military chief of staff's office, both of which declined to grant interviews on the subject.

According to Communist and other sources, the major problem of the insurgents is a shortage of arms, and there are signs that the organization is putting out feelers abroad in readiness to buy. Up to now, by most accounts, the insurgency has received little or no material support from abroad. Instead it has relied chiefly on weapons and supplies captured from the Philippine military in ambushes and raids.

"The problem now is supplies," said Nido Nabong, a political officer of one of Mindanao's guerrilla fronts who was captured recently by the military. "If there were more supplies and arms, there would be a substantial change in the stage" of the guerrilla war, he said. But the New People's Army has already "come to the stage where it cannot be wiped out anymore," according to Mr. Nabong. "The chances for revolution are bright."

According to Mr. Nabong, who is being held in a military camp in Butuan in northern Mindanao, "The movement is open to the Soviet Union, China, fraternal parties and organizations sympathetic to the Filipino cause."

So far, though, there has been no evidence that China or the Soviet Union has taken the bait.

The main reasons for the New People's Army's growth, government and opposition sources agreed, has been the lack of government services and programs in many rural areas, widespread poverty, persistent proselytizing by Communist Party cadres and perceived abuses and injustice at the hands of government forces.

More fundamentally, a private analysis by a member of Mr. Marcos's ruling New Society Movement attributed much of the New People's Army's growth to the centralization of power under Mr. Marcos after martial law was declared. The report said a computer analysis of social and economic factors in areas of strong guerrilla activity showed that "not poverty

but exploitation" was the key to the rebels' success.

The government has identified the overall commander of the New People's Army as Juanito Rivera, who reportedly serves as chairman of the Communist Party's military committee and operates on the main Philippine island of Luzon. In a recent report to Mr. Marcos, General Fabian Ver, the armed forces chief of staff, said that Mr. Rivera and three other members of the party's Central Committee had been directing anti-government protests in Manila.

Mr. Rivera is reportedly a university contemporary of the alleged former chairman of the outlawed party, José Maria Sison, 44, who was captured in 1977. The government has offered a reward of 250,000 pesos (\$13,888) for the capture of Mr. Rivera.

The fighters of the New People's Army's fighters, according to Communist literature, are drawn largely from the peasant population.

Both military and opposition sources doubt that most recruits are real Communists. Rather, they say, a variety of motives unrelated to ideology prompt people to join the New People's Army.

Chief among them appear to be land disputes, real or perceived injustices and military abuses.

About 40 percent of the court cases in the Philippines are about land disputes, Prime Minister Cesar Virata said. In many cases, small farmers have been forced to move off land to which they have no title but which they have been cultivating for decades.

"Certain people are more adept in getting titles perfected," Mr. Virata said.

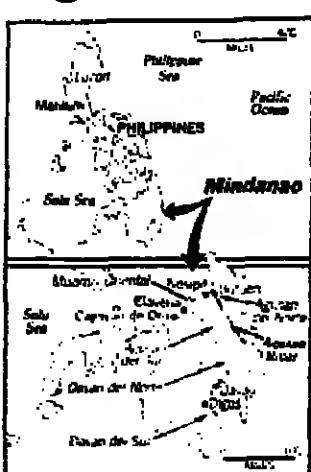
They evidently include owners of large agribusiness concerns and persons with high-level government and military connections.

According to José Gonzales, a lawyer in Butuan, "The first entry of the NPA in our area took place when certain lands already cultivated by farmers were taken over by a lumber company. The NPA started ambushing the security guards of the company 10 years ago." Other large corporations came in and drove away settlers, and "the NPA was always available" to exact retribution, Mr. Gonzales said.

"So in this area a lot of farmers joined the NPA," he said.

"The response of the government was always the same: Send the military," Mr. Gonzales added. "And the more military you put in an area, the more abuses there will be, and the more abuses there are, the more the NPA is able to recruit."

The Communists' underground literature, however, does not give much of an idea how they would behave if they ever took power.



Mr. Nabong, the captured Communist cadre member, said that groups within the rebel movement were currently studying "the experiences of Nicaragua and Vietnam" but that a future revolutionary government would be "based on whatever models offer us prospects."

He also said that such a government would not be "closed to help from outside," including the United States, although "U.S. imperialism" is the primary target of the New People's Army's propaganda.

There are some indications, however, that despite their current "Robin Hood image," the rebels might behave differently if they took power, said Mr. Gonzales. He said the May 14 parliamentary election had provided "an eye opener" to many people in rural areas, who were intimidated, threatened or forcibly prevented from voting in accordance with the New People's Army's boycott policy.

"If they're ever in power, they may do what Marcos has been doing," he said.

For now, though, the New People's Army continues to enjoy widespread sympathy, Mr. Gonzales said.

"People compare the two armed groups," he said, "and they get better treatment from the so-called terrorists than the government soldiers who are supposed to protect them."

Tomorrow: "Crimes against humanity" under attack

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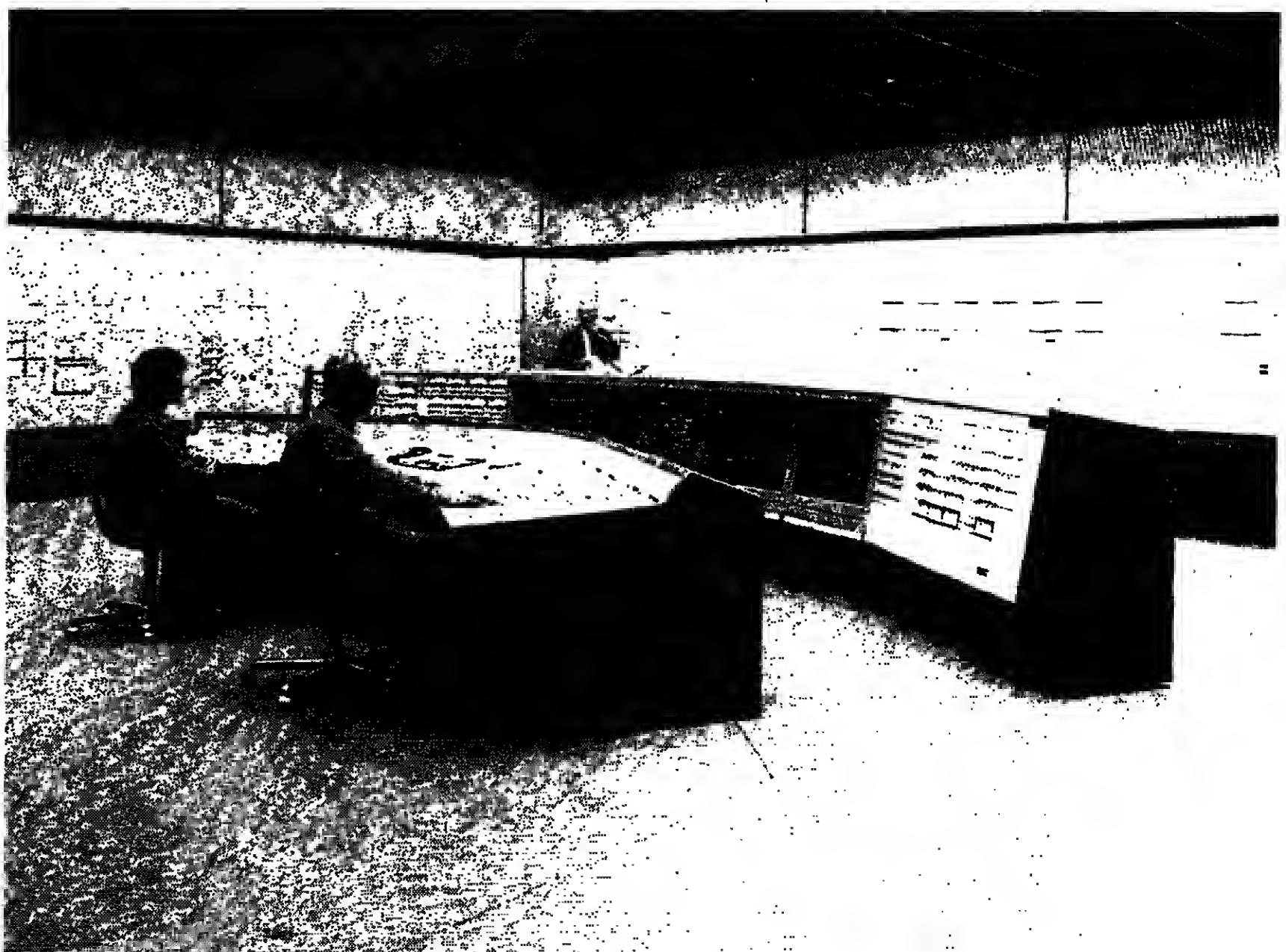
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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	+ 1/2
GE	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/2

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1293 1/2	1293 1/2	1293 1/2	+ 1/2
Transp.	1121 1/2	1121 1/2	1121 1/2	+ 1/2
Comp.	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2
NYSE	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2
NYSE	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2
NYSE	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2
NYSE	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2
NYSE	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE Closing				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2
NYSE	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2
NYSE	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2
NYSE	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2

AMEX Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2
AMEX	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2
AMEX	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2
AMEX	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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NASDAQ	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2
NASDAQ	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2
NASDAQ	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2
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AMEX	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2
AMEX	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE Diaries				
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NYSE	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2
NYSE	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	1021 1/2	+ 1/2

## N.Y. Stock Prices Rebound

**United Press International**

**NEW YORK** — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rebounded from their worst setback in a month with a sharp gain Thursday in moderately active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 10.16 to 1,209.14. It plunged 15.13 Wednesday, its worst loss since skidding 18.33 July 11. The Dow recently climbed more than 130 points in less than three weeks.

Advances led declines by a ratio of 5 to 3. Volume totaled 93.6 million shares, up from 91.9 million Wednesday.

Prices spurred during the third hour of trading on rumors that the Federal Reserve might cut the discount rate, which it charges member banks for loans. But most analysts discounted the speculation.

"I think the discount-rate rumor is hogwash, with federal funds trading at 11 1/2 percent," said Peter Furniss of Shearson Lehman/American Express. "I don't think the Fed wants to show it is leading the market to an election year."

After the market closed, the Fed reported a \$2.2-billion increase in the basic U.S. money supply, which will keep pressure on interest rates.

Earlier, Mr. Furniss said: "As we get further into this quarter, I think the sidelines are going to be forced to do something if the Dow hangs above 1,180. Unfortunately, in an environment like this, rumors crop up."

Some investors were encouraged that housing starts declined 6.6 percent in July and building permits dropped 11.1 percent, which could take some of the pressure off interest rates. Also,

### M-1 Rose \$5.2 Billion

**The Associated Press**

**NEW YORK** — The basic measure of cash in circulation and available for spending in the United States rose \$5.2 billion in the week that ended Aug. 8, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said Thursday.

The Fed said the basic money supply, known as M-1, rose to a seasonally adjusted average of \$547.3 billion, from \$542.1 billion the previous accounting week.

Industry operated at 82.5 percent of capacity in July, up from 82 percent in June.

"Bonds improved on the housing starts figures and the stock market seemed to follow for a while," said Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman & Co. "The trend in this market is definitely up."

Financial Corp. of America, which lost 3 1/2 percent the previous two sessions, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 4 1/2 with a block of a million shares at 4 1/4. The company had to restate second-quarter earnings to show a \$107.5-million loss instead of a \$31.1-million profit, and has said its American Savings & Loan unit has liquidity problems.

American Express, of which Financial Corp. of America holds 4.9 percent, lost 1/2 to 30 1/2. Hewlett-Packard was the second most active issue, off 1/4 to 39 1/2. The company reported third-quarter earnings of 52 cents a share, up from 35 cents a year earlier.

## WE WERE RIGHT: MOST "EXPERTS" WERE WRONG....

In the summer of 1982 while the DOW was drooping under 800, while the Media was crammed with bearish articles on the economy, with BARRON'S writing (August 9, 1982), that "the market seems to be saying it's seen the future and it doesn't work", C.G.R. researchers were lonely Bulls, predicting at the time that the DJI WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750.

The basic premise of our investment philosophy is that of the contrarian, the belief in tomorrow is Dawn not Dusk, the ability to perceive what the "Crowd" rarely senses, the thesis that one should buy into weakness and sell into strength.

On July 26 1984 C.G.R. commented: "Last week the DOW closed down 12 points to 1109 catalyzed by the plunge in I.T. & T., which plummeted from \$30 to \$22 after the company cut its dividend. The dip in the DOW offers prescient investors rare opportunities to hoard quality entities that have been discarded by novitiates and institutions who 'know the price of everything and the value of nothing' to quote Oscar Wilde.

We ended our July 26th editorial stating, "THIS REMAINS A CLASSIC TIME TO BUY, NOT TO SIGH: A THEME WE INITIALLY ADVOCATED DURING THE MARKET'S 1982 MALAISE, A MALAISE THAT INFECTED RATIONAL FISCAL BEHAVIOR. THE MARKET SUBSEQUENTLY ERUPTED ON THE UPSIDE. IT WILL ERUPT AGAIN, VAPORIZING PROPHETS OF DOOM."

Our optimism then and now is predicated upon myriad factors, prime of which is a belief in a "revolution of rising expectations", a revolution that will spiral mankind beyond despair. Within 6 days after our July 26th editorial appeared, the Bull rampaged, with the DOW escalating 87 points to close at 202. Once again, the law of contrary reason prevailed. And now? The DJI WILL CATAPULT TO 1500 OR MORE DESPITE SHARP INTERIM DIPS. Since late 1981, C.G.R. has made 273 "buy" recommendations, all but 14 advanced. We also focused upon "short sales", bloated stocks, which we punctured when the equities were mesmerizing the "Street". 92% of our "short sales" ultimately sagged, among them APPLE COMPUTER which we categorized as a "Lemon" at \$56, or COMMODORE which C.G.R. "dissected" around \$57. Current prices? APPLE \$26, COMMODORE \$25. Our forthcoming letter reviews corporations which may vault to prominence as did prior "special situations" which gained 400% or more. In addition, we feature a "classic" short sale, a stock that could collapse 50% in a brief time span.

For your complimentary copy, please write to or telephone:

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. High Low Close Chg.				
3M	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
4M	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
5M	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
6M	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	+ 1/2
7M	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	+ 1/2
8M	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	+ 1/2
9M	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	+ 1/2
10M	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	+ 1/2
11M	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. High Low Close Chg.				
13M	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2
14M	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
15M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
16M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
17M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
18M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
19M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
20M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
21M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
22M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. High Low Close Chg.				
23M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
24M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
25M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
26M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
27M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
28M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
29M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
30M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
31M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
32M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. High Low Close Chg.				
33M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
34M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
35M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
36M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
37M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
38M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
39M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
40M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
41M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
42M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. High Low Close Chg.				
43M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
44M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
45M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
46M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
47M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
48M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
49M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
50M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
51M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
52M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. High Low Close Chg.				
53M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
54M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
55M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
56M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
57M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
58M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
59M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
60M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
61M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
62M	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 1/2

سبکنا من الامل

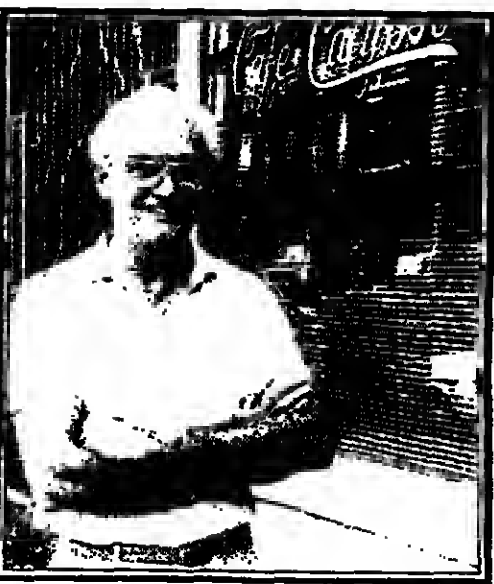


## Switching to the Kitchen as a New Career

by Nancy Jenkins



Mary Risley teaches cooking in San Francisco. Linwood McManus at the Café Calypso in Boston.



The New York Times

**N**EW YORK — In the last six months, Linwood McManus has finally begun to realize a pipe dream that he shares with countless others. Since February, he has been the proud if somewhat harried owner of the Café Calypso in Boston's historic South End.

He is also the wine buyer, personnel manager,

occasional headwaiter and full-time chef cook. True, he has a bottle washer and a few kitchen and dining-room helpers, but most of the burdens of the 55-seat restaurant fall on McManus's own shoulders. He wouldn't have it any other way.

"I live like a pauper now," he said. "All my savings, all my investments, have gone into the restaurant. I agonized over this for eight years before I went ahead and did it."

Would he go back to his former business, manufacturing and selling industrial labels and nameplates?

"I wouldn't change what I'm doing now for anything," McManus said. "There's a time to fish and a time to cut bait. I cut bait for years. Now I'm fishing."

He is not alone. More and more people in the United States, it seems, are turning a lifelong interest in wine, food and cooking into new careers that frequently have little or nothing to do with what went before.

What they seem to have in common is the feeling that they have been cut off from the real world, a world of things and functions and direct

relations with other people, rather than the machines and abstract ideas with which they had been dealing.

Some of them have become famous, like Barry Wine, once a Wall Street lawyer and now the chef-owner of the Quilted Giraffe in New York, and Sally and John Darr of La Tulipe in Greenwich Village, she a former textile designer and he a schoolmaster. Some are still struggling with unforeseen problems, and a few have given up and gone back to their former jobs.

Some, like McManus, or Joel Wolfe, an actor, or Harvey Edwards, a former physical education director, have opened restaurants.

Peter Kump, a former speed-reading teacher, and Mary Risley, a former investment banker, are running cooking schools and classes. Carlo Middione, once a community-relations specialist for the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, runs a catering and takeout shop. Frederic Grant, once a high-level management consultant, has gone into cattle ranching in Connecticut.

Cattle ranching? "I was attracted to the impossibility of the task," Grant said recently by telephone from his farm. Grant, 43, raises what he calls "natural" beef without drugs, hormones or antibiotics. At his farm he maintains a research herd of 48 registered Herefords, and he also supervises 1,800 other animals in New York and New England.

"There's a general belief that you cannot profitably raise natural beef," Grant said, "and that if it is natural it won't be worth chewing. I set out to challenge all that." Cuts of Grant's beef have been tested and shown to have a 10th of the amount of fat of average market beef, he said.

Why does a person whose last project was



Frederic Grant and his 'natural' cattle.

Continued on page 8

## The 'Bright Patches' of Jersey

by John Vinocur

**J**ERSEY — A small, nice place just off the Normandy coast, Jersey sells itself as the spot having the most sunshine in the British Isles. It tells the French it has a year-round "microclimate" (as if Jersey had worked out some exclusive representation deal on blue sky in the English Channel), and it tells them too that it is both old and quaint, a shopper's paradise, able to turn the purchase of a bottle of Scotch minus the value-added tax into a moment of ecstatic trembling, mild tachycardia. Pitching to the British, Jersey goes over the same ground as bargain-basement-in-the-sun, but insists that the island, while loyal to the crown, is also quite Continental, Frenchy. Eat a snail, buy a quid's worth of plonk, then escape to watch Benny Hill on the hotel telly.

O.K. Do you remember the part in "Casablanca" where somebody, a Vichy cop, I think, asks Bogart why he was there? His answer was "for the waters," and when he is told there aren't any, Bogart says something like, "I was misinformed." After four days on Jersey, we encountered a phenomenon of note. The sun came out, and the island, its beaches, the flowers leaped up at us, like some ailing body throwing off a shroud. Until then, three hours before our flight home, what we had seen of the sun was what

the BBC refers to as "bright patches," a momentary lightening of the heavens from cinder to pearl gray, it seems, but a subtlety mostly lost on meteorological provincials for whom clouds mean clouds.

So, in a sense we were misinformed about Jersey. We had a marvelous time visiting the most enjoyable zoo I've seen, staying at an excellent hotel, driving around and getting lost on the back roads, inspecting some terrific-looking but temporarily useless beaches and looking at castles and old Nazi fortifications (the Channel Islands were the only part of the United Kingdom occupied by the Germans in World War II); but it was not exactly what the brochures had said, with their different messages to different clients.

I will not dispute the findings of the individuals with stopwatches clocking the Jersey sun, but the truth is, the next time I heard about the island after flying home was a radio report announcing that Jersey was fog-bound and inaccessible by plane or boat. I won't say either that there are no bargains on Jersey, just that shopping and prices are more interesting in Paris or London. The point is this: The reason for going to Jersey is that it is mild, pretty, relaxing, rather interesting and a bit of a change. That's a worthwhile combination, and one in no need of embroidery.

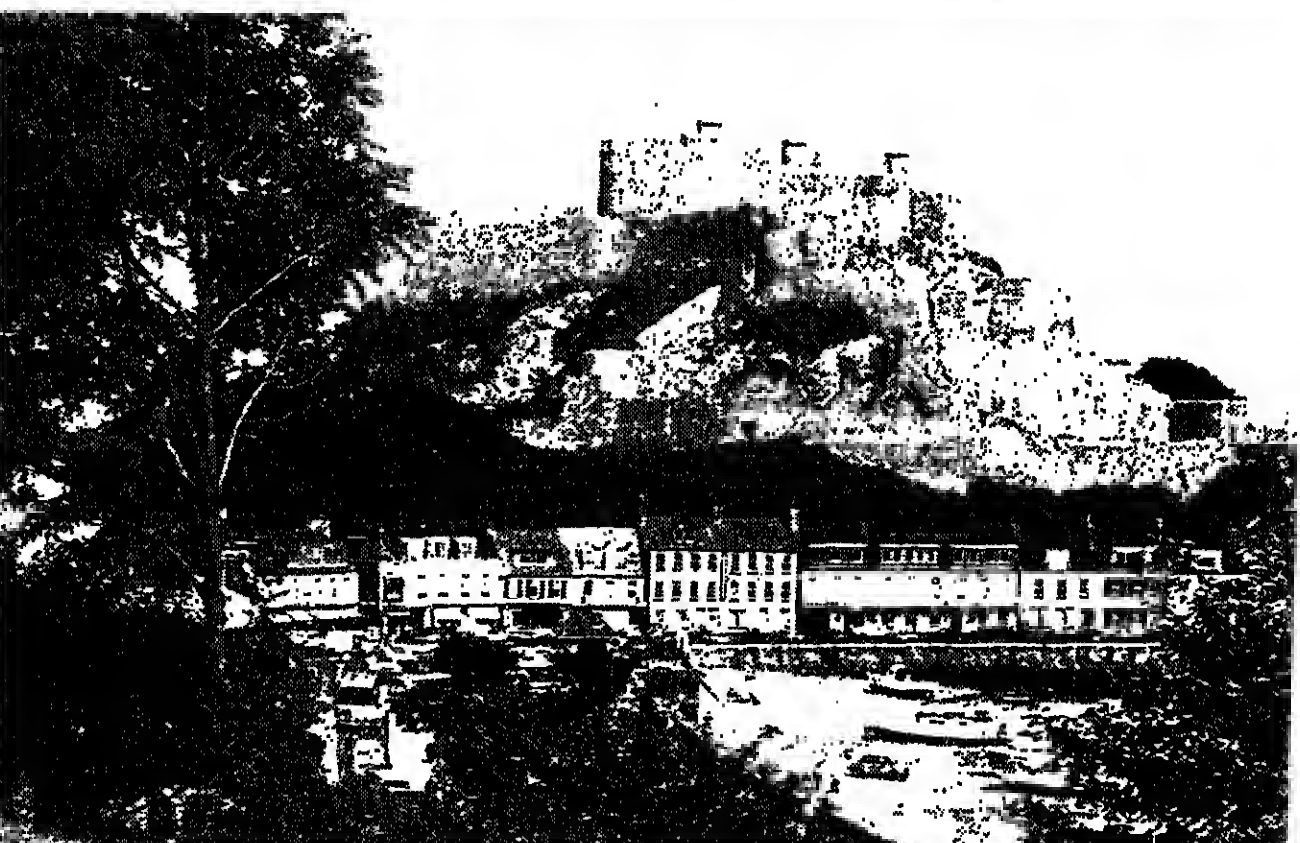
Jersey is weekend-size, about nine miles by five (15 kilometers by 8), and though

much closer geographically to France than England, it has been linked to Britain since 1066. The connection with New Jersey is that Sir George Carteret, a botched New World real estate developer in the 17th century, was the island's governor before he went West.

For intrigue, I scouted for the changing Jersey landscapes and vegetation. The variations are sometimes sudden, even spectacular. In the north, there are sharp cliffs at the sea, waves that soap and strong winds. In the south, the beaches are flatter, softer, and the water runs to green and purple. But because the roads are really country lanes in most places, and driving is done slowly and with caution, Jersey seems much larger than it is. That's nice; little trips become excursions, with the continuous possibility of getting lost, which is fine, too, since you are never far from anywhere.

The zoo, which is the headquarters of the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust and known locally as the Jersey Zoological Park, in a real sense justifies the trip. It was set up by Gerald Durrell on just over 20 acres (8 hectares) with the idea of bringing some of the world's rarest animals to a place where they could breed in protected surroundings. If some zoos have the red-brick weight of turn-of-the-century prisons, and their animals the look of lifers, the Jersey zoo is a

Continued on page 9



Mont Orgueil Castle.

## Tools for Tackling Tangles in Language and Literature

by Colin Campbell

**L**ONDON — Born in Britain, Norman Moss was taken in 1939 to New York, where he attended P.S. 6, Bronx Science and Riverdale Country schools and put in a year at Hamilton College. Returning to London as a teenager, he acquired a nickname, Tex, and modest fame for being bilingual.

The fact that he is still fluent in both British and American English has aided Moss as a journalist and author and has enabled him to produce a confident "British/American Dictionary," published in London by Hutchinson Paperbacks.

Like Moser's Monster Jourdain, who did not realize he was speaking prose, many of us will not know that we are speaking American when we use such words as aisle or

forensic service or that we are speaking British when we refer to an aerial instead of an antenna, blunders instead of blunders and a jumble, rather than a rummage, sale.

Not that just reading a dictionary insures that one is fluent in a foreign tongue. Perusing Moss's first dictionary, published in 1973, an English reviewer proclaimed in *Illustrated*, "I'm happy to flock for this book from the bookshelves to the Big Apple — to plug it from the sticks to the smokes."

Moss, a tall, ruffled man with an impeccable mid-Atlantic accent, says he compiled his dictionary because he needed one. "I'm not that bilingual," he says. "I get mixed up. And I certainly get out of date."

Some of his words are old-fashioned indeed (BMOC, bobby sox). Others, such as the American bodacious, are extremely obscure (it means extraordinary, outrageous and comes from a comic strip called "Snuffy Smith"). When it comes to foods, some of the definitions need shaking up. The American dessert called a betty is described as "a pudding open at the bottom" while a blueberry is "an edible North American berry, resembling a red berry only blue in color."

Moss is better at pointing out serious areas of confusion. In the United States entertainment industry, to bomb is to fail while in Britain it is to succeed. To enjoin is to forbid, usually by court order, in the United States, while in Britain it is to compel by law or urge strongly. A British doughnut has jam or cream, rather than a hole, in its middle.

Moss has helplessly watched Americans order corned beef in Britain and has listened to an American student at Cambridge describe how he climbed over a locked gate and tore his pants. "But how," asked a monolingual English student, "could you tear your pants without tearing your trousers?"

If things are bad for Yanks and Limeys, they are even worse for those whose native language is neither British nor American. A Japanese scholar named Katsuei Yamaguchi has translated Moss's pocket dictionary into a mighty tome. "To define a phrase like 'he has two strikes against him' he explained the entire game of baseball," Moss says.

Largely because of television, the two languages are moving closer together, but there will always be basic differences. One is the American habit of making everything into a verb, a tendency Moss says has been around for a long time. "To host a party or author a book or to fund something — this is characteristic of American and always has been. Thomas Jefferson was baited by a British magazine for using the verb belittle. There is no such word, they said, this is a bastard word coined out of the perfectly legitimate adjective, little."

Early English colonists began almost at once to pick up words from other settlers such as the Dutch (who gave Americans the word "dumb" in the sense of stupid rather than mute) and the French, who contribute chowder, levee and brave in the sense of Indian brave.

By the time Noah Webster published his first American dictionary in 1789, he predicted that the American language would become "as different from the future language of England as the modern Dutch, Danish and Swedish are from the German or from each other." Webster's prediction was wrong because he did not foresee that the two countries would be bound by ever-improving means of communication. Still, Norman Moss says, the two languages are different: Nothing irritates him more than to hear American referred to as a dialect of English.

Some standard American words are English words that are obsolete in the old country. "The American closet is one, gotten as the past participle of the verb to get is another," Moss says. "Galluses, for suspenders or braces, is actually old English slang, a joke on the word gallows that has been out of use for 200 years or so. Tardy is American but it is an old English word like closer — an educated Englishman would know what it means."

Each language is changing, Moss says. American is adopting words from minority (the black bad meaning good) and drug cultures; the British are using criminal slang (bent for corrupt). And a middle- or even upper-class Englishman will now flaunt the



Norman Moss and his dictionary.

word *chutzpah* although otherwise unacquainted with the Yiddish language.

Americans use fewer words than the British, Moss says, but they are more exposed to new sources of language, such as computers, which have given us interface and dump on. And then there are American vogue words. "I was once stringing for Newsday and they said send us any story as long as you use the word lifestyle," Moss says.

Americans are more influenced by journalistic type. "Americans are very excited by the media, so they tend to use overheard words to give the impression of exciting activity to something which is not really active — like somebody will fire off a letter, grab some lunch or hit the boss for a raise. I actually heard somebody say I'm going to grab some sleep."

The other day in a British newspaper Moss saw the noun *bankroll* used as a verb in the headline of a respected British newspa-



per. "Momentarily in England still means what it originally meant in America as well, which is for a moment. Now it is also coming to mean in a moment. The American billion is becoming accepted in England." The British billion is traditionally one million million or one thousand times as much as an American billion.

The traffic in new words is mostly one way, from the United States to Britain. "The British haven't lost words but what's happening is that they've largely ceased to produce their own colloquialisms and their own neologisms," Moss says. American speech is often flabbier and more abstract than English but as Mark Twain wrote some years ago, it should not be put down as inferior: "The King's English is not the King's. It's a joint stock company, and Americans own most of the shares," Twain wrote. The point is well taken, though Americans might find it bodacious and Britons a bit much.

TWO decades ago, when a few scholars in the United States and Europe began applying computers to the study of literature, many of their colleagues reacted with skepticism, bemusement and dismay.

What would the machines do? Count angels in Milton? Measure Hemingway's sentences? That kind of scholarship, a lot of humanists believed, was dreary enough when done slowly and without computers. Would mathematical profiles of style determine if St. Paul wrote the Epistles, or if Thomas More wrote one of Shakespeare's plays? Several ambitious computerized studies along these lines proved extremely controversial.

Over the last few years, though, scholars have been using computers in ever-widening fields within the world of letters, and respect for the work is growing.

They do not claim to have made any startling discoveries lately. In fact, they tend to agree that of all the literary endeavors to which computers have been applied, machines remain least influential in highly complicated tasks of the sort that first intrigued experimentalists and appalled the literati, such as the close study of literary style.

Yet computers have grown popular in a wide variety of relatively mechanical tasks. From etymology to bibliography, from the analysis of words in foreign languages to the manipulation of texts, computers have made significant changes in research methods.

Computerized concordances have all but consigned the handmade variety to oblivion, scholars say. Computerized indexes are gaining, and lexicographers, etymologists and intellectual historians have begun searching computerized texts to help answer such questions as how the French word for democracy evolved over centuries of usage.

Nearly all of ancient Greek, from Homer to the sixth century A.D., is now available on computer tape, and it can be manipulated with computer programs that elucidate grammar and perform other analytic tasks.

Computer-aided studies still amount to a small fraction of literary scholarship. Yet the popularity of small computers seems to be encouraging academic acceptance.

"It was kind of Quixotic at first," said Dr. Peter Batke about the campus reputation of Duke University's Computerization of Language Oriented Enterprises project. "Everybody said, 'Humanities computing? Gimme a break.' But they've come around."

said Batke, who runs the project's technical side.

Batke said the project won friends at Duke, originally a Methodist school, when it produced a computerized concordance to the hymns of Methodism's founder, John Wesley, in one semester instead of in years.

Computerized literary studies are an international field. Last April, 120 experts from Israel, Taiwan, Singapore, Western Europe and the United States gathered at Louvain-la-Neuve in Belgium for a conference of the Association of Literary and Linguistic Computing, a mainly European group.

Participants delivered papers on a computer study of royal English legal charters, on the new French dictionary being produced in France with the aid of some 1,700 computerized French texts dating back to the 17th century, and on computerized stylistic studies of William Blake, Thomas Carlyle, Emile Zola and Andre Gide.

For years, a band of computer scholars has been counting words, measuring sentence length, figuring the ratios of unique words to common words and quantifying literature in dozens of similar ways.

The field is known as computer stylistics and, according to the scholar who spoke in Belgium on the development of Carlyle's style — Robert L. Oakman, a professor at the University of South Carolina — there are important elements of style, such as Carlyle's penchant for Germanic syntax, that computers spot faster than readers.

"People are always asking me, 'So what?'" said Dr. Louis T. Milic, a professor of English at Cleveland State University who has devoted years to the quantification of 18th-century English literature. But Milic has stuck to his computer measurements.

Asked about noncomputerized critics, Milic asserted, "Most literary criticism of style has been pretty subjective, intuitive impressionistic and essentially not of much use."

Few specialists in computer stylistics sound as radical as Milic, but they all defend the potential value of their research.

An area of literature where computers are being used with more than average enthusiasm is in the study of religious texts. Apart from the concordance to Wesley, huge quantities of Mormon theological materials are being recorded and manipulated by computer scientists in Utah, and at the University of Pennsylvania a group of scholars under the direction of Robert Kraft, professor of religious studies, is computerizing the early Greek translation of the Old Testament.



## TRAVEL

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

SAIZBURG Festival (tel: 42541).  
CONCERTS — Aug. 18: Mozart  
Orchestra, Ralf Weikert conductor  
(Mozart).  
Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra —  
Aug. 19: Lorin Maazel conductor  
(Bartok, Beethoven).  
Aug. 22: James Levine conductor  
(Mendelssohn).  
OPERA — Aug. 21: "Die Zauber-  
flöte" (Mozart).  
Aug. 23: "Macbeth" (Verdi).  
RECTORAL — Aug. 19: Gidon Kremer  
violin, Oleg Maisenberg piano  
(Brahms, Beethoven).  
VIENNA, Arkadenhof (tel: 1515).  
CONCERT — Aug. 21: Tonkünstler-  
orchester, Alfred Eder conductor  
(Haydn, Kodaly).  
Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).  
RECTORAL — Aug. 22: Johannes  
Krieger piano (Ravel).  
Aug. 23: Anton Vajda piano (Bosoni,  
Beethoven).  
English Theater (tel: 42.12.60).  
THEATER — Through August:  
"Noel and Gertrude" (Morley).  
International Theater (tel: 31.62.72).  
THEATER — Through August: "The  
Mousetrap" (Christie), "Agnes of  
God" (Pinter).  
Kunstlerhaus (tel: 65.21.140).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "1984:  
Looking Ahead to 2000."  
Historisches Museum der Stadt (tel:  
42804).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Gus-  
tav Klimt."

## BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Stadsschouwburg (tel:  
231.16.90).  
CONCERT — Aug. 20: Pro Arte  
Quartet (Dvorak, Shostakovich).  
BRUSSELS, Musée d'Isidore (tel:  
511.90.84).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Ban-  
haus."

## DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Royal Museum of  
Fine Arts (tel: 11.21.26).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Rich-  
ard Mogenssen."  
Tivoli Hall (tel: 15.10.12).  
CONCERT — Aug. 24: Tivoli Sym-  
phony, Myung-whun Chung con-  
ductor (Saint-Saëns, Beethoven).  
HUMLEBAEK, Louisiana Museum  
(tel: 19.07.19).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "The  
Frozen Image."

## ENGLAND

LONDON, Arts Council (tel:  
629.94.95).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 14: "San-  
n" Johnson."  
Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).  
Barbican Art Gallery — To Aug. 19:  
"The Chateaubriand Collection."  
To Aug. 19: "Modern Korean Paint-  
ing."  
Aug. 21-31: "Wolfgang Amadeus Mo-  
zart—His Life and Work."  
To Dec. 31: "The City's Pictures."  
Barbican Hall — Aug. 18: London  
Symphony Orchestra, Richard Hickox  
conductor (Mozart, Beethoven).  
Aug. 21: New Symphony Orchestra,  
Tovey Braunwell conductor (Tchaik-  
ovsky).  
Aug. 23: Academy of Ancient Music,  
Christopher Hogwood conductor  
(Mozart).  
Aug. 24: English Chamber Orchestra,  
Yan Pascal Tortelier conductor (Mo-  
zart).  
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shake-  
speare Company — Aug. 16, 20, 21, 23:  
"Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare).  
Aug. 24: "Measure for Measure"  
(Shakespeare).

The Pit — Through August: "Vol-  
pone" (Jonson).  
Blossoms Theatre (387.96.29).  
THEATER — To Aug. 25: "Anything  
Goes" (Wodehouse/Pinter).  
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 19: "Chi-  
nese Ivories from the Shang to the  
Qing."  
To Aug. 19: "Master Drawings: From  
Angelico to Henry Moore."  
To Sept. 2: "Masterpieces of Wedg-  
wood." "Ancient Olympics."  
Hampson Court Palace (891.44.11).  
To Sept. 30: "Son et Lumière."  
National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52).  
Cottesloe Theatre — Aug. 18, 20:  
"Mandrill" (Machievelli).  
Aug. 18, 20, 21: "Antigone" (Sopho-  
cles).  
Aug. 22-24: "Gangway Glen Ross"  
(Mamet).  
Olivier Theatre — Aug. 21-23, "Guys  
and Dolls" (Runyon).  
Aug. 24: "A Little Hotel on the Side"  
(Feydeau/Dervalliers).  
Royal Academy of Arts (tel:  
734.90.52).  
Royal Albert Hall (tel: 580.44.68).  
To Sept. 15: "Henry Wood Promenade  
Concerts."  
To Aug. 19: Summer Exhibition.  
Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 31:  
"American Art: Minimal Expres-  
sion."  
To Sept. 9: "The Hard-Work Image."  
To Oct. 14: "Sculpture on the Lawn."  
Aug. 1-Nov. 4: "A.R. Penck," paint-  
ings.  
To Dec. 31: "Turner Watercolours."  
Wedgwood Showrooms (486.51.81).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 31: "Wedg-  
wood in London."  
Victoria and Albert Museum (tel:  
589.63.71).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 2: "Wil-  
liam Kent (1685-1748)."  
To Sept. 13: "Robots."  
To Sept. 30: "Rococo: Art and Design  
in Hogarth's England."

## FINLAND

HELSINKI, Festival (tel: 64.30.43).  
CONCERT — Aug. 23: Symphony  
Orchestra of the Ministry of Culture,  
Soviet Union, Gennadi Rozhdest-  
vensky conductor (Shostakovich).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 30: "Eliel  
Saareinen in Finland," "Design in  
America: The Cranbrook Vision 1925-  
1950."  
To Sept. 16: "Rafael Wardi, Artist  
of the Year."  
To Sept. 30: "Art of the Avant-Garde  
in Russia: from the George Costakis  
Collection."  
V.B. Gallery (tel: 191.23.20).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 10: "La-  
terna Magica—Holograms."

## FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Culturel Wallonie-  
Bruxelles (tel: 278.81.92).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Mas-  
terpieces" (Aleichin, Camille, Pic-  
asso, Pissarro, Signac).  
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel:  
277.12.33).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 17: "Ail-  
bi."  
To Sept. 24: "De Kooning."  
To Oct. 1: "The Century of Kafka."  
To Oct. 8: "Chagall."  
Eglise St. Germain-des-Près (tel:  
549.14.83).  
RECTORAL — Aug. 24: François Cle-  
ment organ (Bach).  
Faculté de Droit d'Assas (tel:  
549.14.83).  
Aug. 25: Academy of Ancient Music,  
Christopher Hogwood conductor  
(Mozart).  
Aug. 24: English Chamber Orchestra,  
Yan Pascal Tortelier conductor (Mo-  
zart).  
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shake-  
speare Company — Aug. 16, 20, 21, 23:  
"Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare).  
Aug. 24: "Measure for Measure"  
(Shakespeare).

## WEEKEND

## TRAVEL

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RECITAL — Aug. 21: Pierre-Alain  
Volodant piano (Beethoven).  
CONCERT — Aug. 23: Jean Sibelius  
Quartet, P. Devoyon piano (Haydn,  
France).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: "Michel  
Dufet."  
Musée Carnavalet (tel: 549.14.83).  
RECITAL — Aug. 22: Marco Horvat  
violin, Guilhemme Laurens soprano  
(Cascini, Guedon).  
Musée d'Art Moderne (tel:  
723.61.27).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Jean  
Le Gac Retrospective," "Penrose"  
sculpture.  
Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel:  
260.32.14).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 27: "Car-  
naumes by Tim."  
Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.73).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "17th  
and 18th-Century Tapestry."  
Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 3: "The  
Kaufmann-Schlager Donation."  
To Sept. 24: "Drawing and Science."  
Musée Hébert (tel: 222.23.82).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "Homes  
and Paul Delaunay."  
New Morning (tel: 523.51.41).  
JAZZ — Aug. 21-25: Sun Ra Orchestra  
Pavillon des Arts (tel: 233.82.50).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 31: "Homes  
and Paul Delaunay."  
Musical — To Sept. 15: "From  
Harlem to Broadway" (Cuoco,  
Franken).

## GERMANY

BERLIN, Kaiser-Friedrich-Gedäch-  
tnis-Kirche (tel: 31.90.01).  
RECTORAL — Aug. 18: Helmut Hoff  
organ (Bach).  
Aug. 19: Martin Blindow (Bach).  
St. Marien-Kirche (263.42.50).  
RECITAL — Aug. 22: Ursula Trede  
Boettcher organ (Bach).  
COLOGNE, Museum Ludwig (tel:  
221.23.79).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 19: "Marcel  
Duchamp."  
HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel:  
35.15.55).  
OPERA — Aug. 18: "La Bohème"  
(Puccini).  
Aug. 19, 21: "Die Hochzeit des Figaro"  
(Mozart).  
Aug. 20: "Ariadne auf Naxos"  
(Strauss).  
Aug. 22: "Der Freischütz" (Weber).  
Aug. 23: "Tosca" (Puccini).  
HEIDELBERG, Theater der Stadt  
(tel: 205.19).  
Aug. 18 and 24: "Iphigenia in Tauris,"  
"The Bridesmaid" (Johann).  
Aug. 19 and 23: "The Student Prince."  
(Romberg).  
Aug. 22: Munich Bach Ensemble  
(Bach).

## GREECE

ATHENS, Festival (tel:  
192.14.72/31.11).  
THEATER — Aug. 18: Theater of Ka-  
lamata, "Antistates II" (Varnalis).  
Aug. 18 and 19: National Theater,  
"Antigone" (Sophocles), Empirion  
Theater, "The Persians" (Aeschylus).  
Aug. 23 and 24: National Theater,  
"The Clouds" (Aristophanes).  
HERAKLEION, Festival (tel:  
28.22.21).  
CONCERTS — Aug. 19: Yorgos  
Stavrianos and his band.  
Aug. 20: Yorgos Kouroupos and his  
band.  
RECTORAL — Aug. 18: Duo Mahne,  
guitar and violin.  
Aug. 22: Elena Papandreu guitar.  
THEATER — Theater of Karolos  
Koufopoulou, Aug. 23: "Prometheus  
Bound" (Aeschylus).  
Aug. 24: "Neither Cold Nor Hot"  
(Kreitz).

## IRELAND

DUBLIN, Douglas Hyde Gallery (tel:  
77.29.41).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "Tony  
O'Malley retrospective."  
Gate Theatre (tel: 74.37.22).  
THEATER — Through Aug.: "A  
Woman of No Importance" (Wilde).  
National Museum (tel: 66.52.21).  
EXHIBITION — Through Aug.:  
"Memorabilia of the Political History  
of Ireland."

## ITALY

MACERATA, Arena Sferisterio (tel:  
4403/4900).  
OPERA — Aug. 18: "La Traviata"  
(Verdi).  
Aug. 19: "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini).  
PESARO, Roasini Festival  
(tel: 3318).  
OPERA — Aug. 18, 20, 22: "Il Viaggio  
Reims."  
Aug. 21: "Stabat."  
ROME, Teatro dell'Opera (tel:  
5743.00).  
Ballet — Aug. 18: Raymond (Pi-  
sceskian, Glazounov).  
OPERA — Aug. 19: "Nabucco" (Ver-  
di).

## JAPAN

TOKYO, Ancient Orient Museum  
(tel: 989.34.91).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Ancient  
Bronzes of China."  
Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel:  
671.45).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 24: "Vil-  
lage Art of India."  
Kabuki-Za (tel: 541.31.31).  
DANCE — To Aug. 20: SKD Dance  
Troupe, traditional Japanese dance.  
National Museum of Art (tel:  
671.70.70).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 14: "Japan  
in a Single Reflex."  
National Museum (tel: 822.11.11).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "New  
Stone Age Earthware."  
National Museum of Western Art  
(tel: 822.51.31).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 26: "Ger-  
man Art and Culture."  
Okura Shokoku Museum (tel:  
383.07.81).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 26: "China:  
Bronze Objects and Early Printed  
Books."

## NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel:  
71.83.45).  
CONCERTS — Aug. 18: Concertge-  
bouw Orchestra, Semyon Bychkov  
conductor (Tchaikovsky, Strauss).  
Aug. 19: Orchestre de la Suisse Romande,  
conductor (Mendelssohn, Schu-  
bert).  
Aug. 22: Concertgebouw Orchestra,

Charles Ducloux conductor (Haydn,  
Beethoven).  
Aug. 24: Netherlands Chamber Or-  
chestra, Horia Andreescu conductor  
(Johanna).  
RECITAL — Aug. 23: Ronald Brau-  
gman piano (Beethoven, Chopin).  
Historisch Museum (tel: 26.64.44).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Frans  
Everag."  
Historisch Museum (tel: 63.21.21).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Jacques  
Villon."

## PORTUGAL

ERICEIRA, Junta de Turismo (tel:  
63122).  
EXHIBITION — Aug. 18 and 19:  
"Edmundo Cuz."  
Aug. 20-26: "Paintings by Mariana  
Rocha."  
ESTORIL, Casino (tel: 268.45.21).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 21:  
"Paintings by Chichorro," "Paintings  
and Prints by Matilde Marçal."  
Aug. 22-24: "Contemporary Por-  
tuguese Tapestry."

## SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Church Hill Theatre  
(tel: 226.40.01).  
To Aug. 25: Harold Crompton The-  
ater of New York "Ohio Improv-  
isatious" (Cassidy/Whitaker/Beck).  
King's Theatre (tel: 226.40.01).  
Ballet — Aug. 22 and 24: Royal  
Theatre Ballet (traditional Scottish  
dance).  
Opera — Aug. 21 and 23: "Orion"  
(Cavalli).  
Playhouse Theatre (tel: 226.40.01).  
Aug. 23-25: Komische Oper Ballet,  
Berlin — "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).  
Cairns Hall (tel: 228.11.55).  
JAZZ — Aug. 18-21: Modern Jazz  
Quartet.  
RECITAL — Aug. 19: Krystian Zime-  
man piano (Chopin, Beethoven).  
Scottish Music Museum (tel:  
226.40.01).  
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 4: "Treasures  
of the Smithsonian Institution."  
Ulster Hall (tel: 228.11.55).  
CONCERTS — Aug. 18: Royal Phil-  
harmonic Orchestra, Yair Tishbi-  
lanov conductor (Tchaikovsky, Pro-  
kofiev).  
Aug. 21: Scottish National Orchestra,  
Neeme Järvi conductor (Perry, Bil-  
li).  
Aug. 22: BBC Symphony Orchestra,  
Pierre Boulez conductor, Jeremy Nor-  
man soprano (Bartok, Berg).  
Aug. 23: BBC Symphony Orchestra,  
Sir John Pritchard conductor (Liszt,  
Bruckner).

## SPAIN

BARCELONA, Els 4 Gats (tel:  
301.74.43).  
JAZZ — Aug. 19: Carlos Gonsalves.  
La Carpa (tel: 301.74.43).  
RECITAL — Aug. 18 and 19: Carlos  
Gonsalves.  
Mougin (tel: 241.70.24).  
CONCERT — Aug. 18 and 19: Mary  
Trini.  
MADRID, Centro Cultural (tel:  
275.60.80).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: "Ma-  
drid, Madrid" (1971-1984).  
Colonia Carlos III (tel: 455.50.50).  
RECTORAL — Aug. 20: Hans Mayer  
flute, Johann Souleuvre piano  
(Bach).  
Aug. 22: Aline Zyberach piano,  
Boris Berman violin (Bach, Han-  
del).  
Aug. 23: Bob van Asperen piano  
(Bach).  
Aug. 24: Christophe Cointreau (Bach).  
Municipal Museum (tel: 221.66.56).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: "Evolu-  
tion of the City."  
VALENCIA, Museo Santa Cruz (tel:  
321.76.90).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: "Alfonso  
X."

## SWITZERLAND

BASEL, Kunstmuseum (tel:  
22.02.28).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Sera-  
fin." "The Heritage: The Line."  
GENEVA, Musée de l'Art et d'His-  
toire (tel: 29.75.66).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Hans  
Erni: Recent Works."  
LAUSANNE, La Fondation de l'Her-  
itage (tel: 20.50.01/02).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Im-  
pressionism in the Romantic Collec-  
tion."  
LUCERNE, Music Festival (tel:  
23.52.72).  
CONCERTS — Aug. 18: Swiss Festi-  
val Orchestra, Zdenek Macal con-  
ductor (Ovaska, Smetana).  
Aug. 19 and 20: Zurich Music Col-  
lege, Paul Sieber conductor, Anne-  
Sophie Mutter violin (Mozart).  
Aug. 22: Swiss Festival Orchestra,  
Jean Forneret conductor (Debussy,  
Faure).  
RECTORAL — Aug. 19: Pierre Volan-  
dant piano (Liszt, Schumann).  
Aug. 22: Heinrich Heine-Dieckau  
piano, Dietrich Heide-Dieckau  
piano, Hartmut Heide piano  
(Brahms).  
MARTIGNY, Fondation Pierre Glan-  
dieu (tel: 026.39.78).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 7: "Rodin."

## UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Museum of Natural  
History (tel: 873.13.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Ances-  
tors: Four Million Years of Human-  
ity."  
Guggenheim Museum (tel:  
260.33.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Paint-  
ing in Paris."  
Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel:  
535.77.10).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Yves  
Saint Laurent's Designs: A Retrospec-  
tive."  
Museum of Modern Art (tel:  
708.97.50).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 28: "Inter-  
national Survey of Recent Painting  
and Sculpture."  
Whitney Museum of American Art  
(tel: 570.36.33).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 19: "Fair-  
field Porter Retrospective."  
To Sept. 9: "Abstract Painting and  
Sculpture in America, 1927-1944."  
To Sept. 30: "Viola Frey."  
WASHINGTON, Air and Space Mu-  
seum (tel: 377.27.00).  
EXHIBITION — To May 1985: "Har-  
vey S. Truman Centennial: The Berlin  
Aid."  
National Portrait Gallery (tel:  
357.27.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Vari-  
ous Musicians in Caricature, 1920-  
1960."  
Phillips Collection (tel: 387.21.51).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "Pierre  
Bonnard: The Late Paintings."



## Rising Sun Over Manhattan

by Atsuko Chiba

NEW YORK — Look at Cafe Seiyon on West 18th Street, Manhattan, with its high ceiling, glittering chandeliers and white tablecloths. It might be a typical Western restaurant — except that in the middle of the dining room is a sushi bar.

The Seiyon is an addition to the burgeoning list of Japanese restaurants in Manhattan. But unlike their predecessors, whose selling point was the exotic, the Japanese restaurants opening up now here are making a specialty of "healthy" food. The only exotic touch is the artistic presentation.

The restaurants offer not only the traditional raw fish, sushi and sashimi, but such local Japanese home cuisine as *tempura*, rolled beef with scallion, but French *coquille* cuisine with a Japanese touch, a dash of soy sauce or horseradish.

*Sushi* is already a household word. One New York physician says he goes to a sushi bar at least once a week; a Wall Street executive includes his favorite Japanese restaurant in her list of business lunch locations. "A friend first introduced me to a sushi bar and I instantly liked all the raw fish," says Marianne Bernstein, a photographer.

Manie Hartley, co-author of "The Yuppie Handbook," says that a *sashimi* lunch is favored by the Yuppies, or young urban professionals. The baby boomers, she says, are health-conscious and art-loving, and the Japanese diet, natural and low in

calories, and the presentation of the cuisine exactly fits their requirements.

On average, a new Japanese restaurant crops up in Manhattan at the rate of one a month. With the impact of Japanese products — watches, cameras, stereo sets and automobiles — at a high mark, the image of Japanese food has gone along for the ride. The relatively high prices at Japanese restaurants add snob appeal, attracting the fashion-conscious.

THE Japanese food fad doesn't stop at restaurants, however. Asians have used the family grocery store as an entry point into the American economy. Alongside the apple sauce, they stock canned, bottled, dried Japanese food and condiments, as well as Japanese vegetables such as *daikon* (long radishes) and *negi* (long green onion). Chain supermarkets sell dried oriental-style noodles, fresh bean sprouts and tofu, as increasing numbers of amateur chefs experiment with Japanese cuisine.

It may have started with food, but the Japanese impact is seen in other areas of New York life and culture. In cramped Manhattan studio apartments with little room for beds, many young people have adopted the *futon*, the Japanese cotton quilt. During the day, New Yorkers tend to fold the *futon* and make it into a couch, which means that the cotton absorbs moisture and dust. They might do well to remember that the Japanese hang out their *futon* every sunny day, beat it

with a stick to dust it, and keep it in a closet during the daytime.

Because Japanese flower arrangement, has also been appearing in New York homes. The bold, creative arrangement of flowers and trees in a uniquely designed vase matches today's high-tech and simple apartments.

The most "in" pets are *Akita* dogs, big intelligent beasts raised in northern Japan. Jogging with an *Akita* has become fashionable and one store in Greenwich Village sells only *Akitas*.

And when it comes to clothes, Japanese influence has been phenomenal. The characteristic wide sleeves, deep, kimono-style V-neck, and linear cut have been in fashion for some time. A more recent vogue in East Village is antique *monpe*, traditional working pants made of blue-and-white cotton with *katami* tickle patterns. Working women appreciate their comfort and fit-all-size convenience.

Japanese influence also reaches to health care. The Manhattan telephone directory lists 14 *shiatzu* parlors offering finger-pressure massage from a trained masseur. The treatment was first developed in China centuries ago, but most parlors in Manhattan are run by Japanese. One dressermaker in SoHo tried *shiatzu* for neck and shoulder pain and now goes every week. "I don't know anything more relaxing," she says.

And then, one hot afternoon at the 34th Street subway station, I saw a well-dressed lady gracefully flitting her *senso*, a Japanese fan.

Switching to the Kitchen *Continued from page 7*

helping to reorganize senatorial offices in Washington become a cattle farmer? Grant remembers childhood summers visiting his grandparents on a Michigan farm, an experience that instilled an interest in food and farming. Like many others who have made the switch to food-oriented careers, he thought about the idea for a long time before he was able to do anything about it.

But sometimes the career switch is more dramatic. "On my 30th birthday I took a look at myself," said Mary Risley, now 43. "I was an investment banker with Hambrecht & Quist in San Francisco, but it so longed I held any fascination for me. I thought what I really want to be is a food consultant," she said, laughing at her own lack of realism. "I wanted Gourmet magazine to pay my way around the world."

Drawing on a lifelong interest in food, she set off for European cooking schools before returning to San Francisco, where she opened Tante Marie's Cooking School. Now she supervises 20 teachers and between 85 and 100 students a week, both amateurs and professionals.

Jerrie Strom is a cooking teacher, food writer and consultant in Rancho Santa Fe, California. "Food and cooking have always been vital interests for me," she said. "I grew up on a farm in Minnesota, and I knew what good food tasted like."

At the age of 42, Strom started two companies, one a temporary personnel service, the other a data processing company that eventually employed 2,500 women and 500 men. "The companies were very successful," she said. "Seven years later they were bought by another company and that freed me for cooking."

Now 63, she gives private cooking lessons in her home, teaches at a cooking school in nearby San Diego, writes about food for a local magazine and local weekly newspaper and is chairman of the San Diego regional center of the American Institute of Wine and Food. This summer, she is giving Chinese cooking lessons on the liner Norway.

In her spare time, Strom travels widely throughout China, Mexico and Europe, seeking new ideas, recipes and techniques. "I still say I'm retired when people ask," she said, laughing. "I still say food is just a hobby."

McMannus, the Boston café owner, had cherished the dream of owning and cooking in his own restaurant for years, ever since he first went to eat at a restaurant run by the cooking teacher Madeleine Kamman in a Boston suburb.

"I made a lot more money in the label business," he said, "but this is my real love, my passion. I've put everything I have on the line. I'm 45 years old, and I'm only going to play the game once."

"Passion" and "love" are words that spring easily to the lips of people who have made the change to food careers. "I went to France three different times before I married," said Harvey Edwards, who, with his French wife, Michele, runs Café du Bec in Old Greenwich, Connecticut. "I fell in love with it, and with French food. It's the respect, the discipline, the effort they put into it."

became available, he and his wife opened their French-style bistro.

Five years ago Joel Wolfe, 48, turned from acting to open Lissane Restaurant on Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn. "I'd been an actor for years," he said, "and somewhere in the middle of all that came the restaurant fantasy. I've since learned a lot of other people share that dream." Wolfe said he started cooking when he was first married. "It was around the time that Julia Child was starting

putting out her first book, 'The Way to Cook' by Julia Child. I was a computer programmer for a Boston insurance company while he studied cooking with Madeleine Kamman. Then he gave up the computer business entirely to become a full-time restaurant chef, but has since gone back to data processing for a bank.

"You're working 14 hours a day, but you're preoccupied with it 24 hours a day," he said of his four years as a chef in North Carolina and Massachusetts. "I'm not sure I'm out for that kind of work," he said, though he keeps a hand in working part-time as a private cook. "It takes a lot of commitment, a lot of desire, a lot of persistence," he said. "Besides, I had a daughter I almost hadn't seen for a year."

"It's blue-collar work for the most part," said Peter Kump, 46, who left his position as national director of education for Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics, the network of speed-reading schools, to become a cooking teacher. As director of Peter Kump's New York Cooking School, he supervises 60 to 80 students a week, including 10 who are in an intensive preprofessional training program.

Many of those who have successfully made the switch have had some professional training, but others have leaped in gamely with little more than a love of food and a sense of commitment.

"What kind of advice, McMannus was asked, would he give people who want to make the switch? "I'd toss them an apron and say: 'Come on, do it! You're only going this way once.'"

Unlike most of the others, Carlo Middione, owner of Vivande, Porta Via, a combined café, catering and retail shop in San Francisco, actually came back to food after a long career in urban redevelopment.



TRAVEL

# Britain Rescues The Dryden House

by R.W. Apple Jr.

**M**ORETON PINKNEY, England—From the road it looks ordinary enough: an old manor house, no great rarity in the lanes and byways of the English Midlands, in a hodgepodge of styles and of materials: Tudor brick, yellow ironstone, tan brick, gray fieldstone, bits of wood, stucco. It looks, indeed, like what it was, the family home of prosperous, though never wildly rich, country people.

But Canons Ashby, tucked away near the hamlet of Moreton Pinkney in an obscure corner of Northamptonshire, between BBC antennae at Daventry and George Washington's ancestral home at Sulgrave Manor, is much more special than it looks. It is special because of who lived there, what they left behind and the way in which it has been preserved.

Built in the 1550s, extended in 1619 and 1632 and rebuilt between 1708 and 1710, Canons Ashby was for more than four centuries the home of the Dryden family, whose most eminent member was John Dryden, the poet and dramatist (1631-1700). It has escaped the changing tastes of the last 250 years. But after World War II the Drydens left for Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), and they and their tenants found that they lacked anything like the money to rehabilitate the rapidly decaying structure. It seemed likely that the house would survive only as a romantic ruin set in wheat fields and woodlands, a reminder of the impact of inheritance taxes on the British gentry.

The logical caretaker for the place was the National Trust, which has restored and watches over hundreds of the gems of Britain's architectural heritage as well as vast tracts of unspoiled landscape. But the trust cannot accept buildings without endow-

ments to finance their upkeep—to do so would simply transfer properties from one cash-strapped landlord to another—and the Drydens had no money with which to create an endowment.

Fortunately, the problem reached a critical state just when the British government, alarmed by the threat to notable buildings all over the country following the sale of Menmore, the elaborate Rothschild (later Rosebery) estate, and the dispersal of its contents in 1977, decided to help by establishing the National Heritage Memorial Fund. The trust agreed to accept the house and the fund agreed to provide most of the roughly \$3.5 million needed for restoration and endowment. The first house saved by the fund, it opened to the public this month, along with a second, Belton House, in Lincolnshire.

For the modern-day visitor Canons Ashby offers lessons in scale and in period authenticity that are lacking in many grander and more famous houses. It feels old, both because it has been possible to save or to buy back much of the original furniture and because the restoration of walls, floors and ceilings has been so punctilious.

The architect in charge, Rodney Melville of nearby Leamington Spa, said his goals had been "to stay the hand wherever possible and not to show we've ever been here."

He has succeeded so well in maintaining a worn, mellow, lovingly preserved atmosphere that it is difficult to believe that the Drydens did not move out a few months ago and that the house is not as they left it, except for an unusually thorough spring housecleaning. The National Trust plans to preserve the illusion by strictly limiting the number of people who can enter the house at any one time.

Not an illusion it is. The panel painting over the chimneypiece in the hall, showing canons and muskets and drums, was a black smudge when the trust took over; the



Canons Ashby.

drawing-room ceilings and walls were crumbling.

To the most casual visitor it is evident that the drawing room is a masterpiece, dominated by a massive, multicolored neoclassical fireplace in marble and marbled wood and a fantastically decorated domed plaster ceiling, with a magnificent pendant boss at its center, all matched nowhere in Britain.

Three years ago the fireplace was covered with paint, which had to be lifted off with scalpels, flake by flake. It took three men 10 weeks to do it. To save the ceiling the room had to be taken apart; it is now held together by reinforced concrete and steel beams and trusses, all painstakingly hidden from view, that replace timber reduced to powder by death-watch beetles and dry rot.

Once again the visitor standing beneath it—a successor to Edmund Spenser and John Dryden (he lived nearby) and Samuel Richardson, who called often to see the scholarly squires of Canons Ashby—feels like "Alice inside Queen Elizabeth's jewel box."

Almost every room has something distinctive. The walls of the winter parlor are cov-

ered with undeciphered painted coats of arms, rebuses and other devices, including early Masonic symbols, from the 1590s. The painted parlor has Baroque trompe l'oeil pilasters, capitals and friezes that are so convincing that the fluting on the "pilasters" looks real even from a foot away. One room contains extremely rare grisaille murals, discovered during the restoration, depicting episodes like those in "The Faerie Queene." And the tapestry room has six ocellwork chairs and a matching firescreen and settee that had been sold to pay inheritance taxes in the 1930s and which, almost miraculously, came back onto the market last year and were repurchased.

The original upholstery bill from 1716 survives among the Dryden papers, as do thousands of other household records, which make Canons Ashby one of the best-documented properties owned by the trust.

Canons Ashby is open Wednesdays through Sundays from 1 to 6 P.M. from April 1 to Oct. 31. Admission is £3 (\$4.00); children are \$1.50.

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The library.



The tapestry room.

## Jersey Continued from page 7

country club. There are grassy slopes, spotless cages, rare ducks from Madagascar splashing in ponds, families of Waldrapp ibises with bills like dipsticks, Bornean orangutans of frightful orange, a pygmy hedgehog that looks like a mobile pine cone and on and on. The animals are rare, but the care they receive, and their liveliness, is rarer still.

The great stars of the zoo are the gorillas, many of whom have been bred by the trust. They roam around an enclosure about a half acre in size, leaping over boulders, climbing on jungle gyms or just hanging out in what seemed to be enormous good humor. We figured about an hour for the zoo, and wound up staying almost all afternoon.

The well-keptness of things on Jersey is striking. Mont Orgueil Castle, which has been looking out over Grouville Bay since the 13th century, is remarkably preserved, and a fascinating place: I overheard a real dea of what a keep or a portcullis or a machicolated bastion were before poking around Mont Orgueil. I was a bit disappointed, though, that many of the interesting manors, small chateau-like residences, were not open to visitors except on special days. We spent a lot of time with Jersey's World War II history, too interesting to let pass even if the sun had been out.

Jersey, with the rest of the Channel Islands, was occupied by June 1940 and not liberated until 1945, some 11 months after D-Day. Quixotically, the Germans attempted to turn Jersey into an enormous fortress, and, using slave labor, built a network of gun emplacements and tunnels. Most Jersey residents have a theory on why, and a spectacular one, not all that much based on history, which is that Hitler planned to hole up here. An underground hospital at St. Lawrence was built into a tunnel, and it is an eerie place. The juxtaposition against a very English background of the Nazi flag, the subtle notices in German, the photos of the German commandant's honor guard marching in front of Lloyd's Bank Ltd. is disconcerting.

After a morning's look at St. Helier, the capital, we henceforth drove around it. The rest of Jersey is quite lovely enough not to visit St. Helier twice. Through the wind and rain, the beaches at Portelet Bay, Beauport Bay and St. Ouen appeared very attractive. When the sun actually did come out we were on the beach at St. Brelade's Bay, and, after a moment's severe disorientation, agreed it was briefly marvelous.

We lived extremely well, staying at Longueville Manor, a Relais et Châteaux member, and had three different rooms in three nights, all very English; but who really could mind old rose prints, chintz, heated towel rails and luxurious bathtubs?

Eating on Jersey is agreeable. The best meal we had was in a pub called the Fisherman's Bar beneath the Water's Edge Hotel at Bouley Bay, where the signs say you can go scuba diving nearby. There was first-rate fish soup and very fresh raw seafood. A Paris friend who has a place on Jersey tipped us to the restaurant at the Moorings hotel in Gorey, a village next to Mont Orgueil Castle, and we fared well there, too, sticking to the same basics, a pretty good rule of thumb on the island. Another meal at a rather more ambitious place turned into a Fawcett Towers burlesque with screaming Portuguese waiters and dreadful food. Unfortunately, we missed the cold lobster at the Jersey Pottery, in Gorey, which another friend describes as excellent.

You can get to Jersey by air from London or Paris, as well as from a number of provincial cities in both countries. If you do not rent a car, a bicycle is a must. There are car ferries running from Weymouth and Portsmouth, as well as car ferries and hydrofoils from Saint-Malo and Granville. I have often thought that for a tourist going from France to England, or vice versa, a routing through Jersey would be a slightly exotic yet soothing way of making the transition.

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Jersey's south coast.

## Vienna's Auersperg Palace Sparkles Again

by Alan Levy

**V**IENNA—The sorrow was great when the Palais Auersperg closed its doors to the general public at the beginning of last year. This Viennese landmark was a place where one could savor a steak tartar or a Chateaubriand or sip coffee or cocktails beneath palm trees around the fountain of a lush indoor winter garden complete with parrots and a cocktail named CoCo, who would say "Come here?" and "Where is the Papa?"

In summer, diners could stroll through a formal outdoor garden, or sit in the same room with Bruegel or Veronese originals listening to Lynn Julius Englehardt smoking the Steinway with Noel Coward tunes. Moreover, the Auersperg boasted Vienna's cheapest cup of coffee you could drink sitting down—always well under a dollar—making it a haven for students and lovers when its doors opened at 4 P.M.

The good news this summer is that a local entrepreneur, Peter Koller, 40, has rented the Auersperg and is having a ball there almost every night for tourists and occasional sentimental Viennese.

His "Viennese Evening in the Palais Auersperg" starts with champagne on the steps of the grand staircase and is followed, in the ball where Mozart once conducted a private performance of his "Idomeneo," with a show (Mozart, Schubert, Strauss, Lehar, and "Edelweiss" from "The Sound of Music") performed by a chamber orchestra, two good opera singers, a ballet quartet dancing the worst choreography in town, and a boys' choir featuring a splendid boy soprano. Then the guests adjourn for a four-course dinner (including trout, pike, an Austrian soup, roast veal and apple strudel) and there is dancing in the music salon and winter garden.

The evenings, which cost 850 Schillings (barely \$40) a head, are a new chapter in the palace's checkered but glorious history. Designed by Johann Bernhard Fisher von Erlach, the great architect of imperial baroque, in 1721, the palace was built for the original "Rosenkavalier," Peter Hofmann, son of the postmaster general for Hapsburg territories in Italy. It was after him that Hugo von Hoffmannsthal modeled the hero of his libretto (changing his first name from Peter to Octavian) for the Richard Strauss opera.

In 1760, the Rosenkavalier's heirs leased the palace to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm von Sachsen-Hildburghausen, whose private orchestra had been conducted by the composer Christoph Willibald von Gluck. By then, Gluck was director of the imperial Vienna Opera, but he conducted a memorable series of *Hauskonzerte* here for invited guests only.

In 1777, the palace was sold to Prince Johann Adam Auersperg, a patron of the arts who imported Italian decorators and sculptors to embellish its gardens and interior. It was for Auersperg that Mozart adapted his opera "Idomeneo" into a concert version for amateurs in 1785, with barons and counts singing the leading roles.

The Empress Maria Theresa was always

fond of Auersperg's rose garden, and her husband, the wayward Holy Roman Emperor Franz I, was especially fond of one of the Auersperg princesses. At Franz's funeral when the Princess Auersperg appeared, weeping, most of the mourners sobbed her, but the empress left her family and came over to comfort the princess, saying: "We have truly lost much, my dear." At the funeral, the princess presented a oote Franz had given her for 200,000 guilders (three times the value of the Auersperg at the time). The royal treasurer refused it, but the empress ordered it paid in full.

The Henry Kissinger of the Hapsburg era, Prince Clemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar von Metternich, favored the Auersperg, too. During the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15, if any high officials needed to meet in privacy, Metternich would send them to a salon of the Auersperg, "warmed" by two ceramic stoves. Only one stove, however, was in working order. The other was hollowed out and inside sat Metternich's spy, taking notes.

In the 1850s, the palace underwent a three-year renovation and, at the celebration of its reopening on April 13, 1856, Emperor Franz Joseph, then 26, and his 19-year-old Empress Elisabeth waited here all night to the music of Johann Strauss.

In 1862, the street on which the palace stands was renamed Auerspergstrasse in honor of Prince Adolf Auersperg, who later became Austrian prime minister.

**T**HE palace's Mozartian tradition of amateur theatricals was perpetuated by Princess Pauline Metternich, the statesman's granddaughter. One of her actors, a few years before his tragic death at Mayerling, was Crown Prince Rudolf, a collection of whose childhood uniforms and Lederhosen are kept in the library adjoining the winter garden.

When the empire collapsed after World War I, much of the Auersperg was converted to office space, and in World War II, it became the headquarters of the Austrian resistance to Hitler. "It was so big and imposing," one old hero recalls, "that the Gestapo never thought of looking for the underground here." In April 1945, the Austrian Republic was proclaimed here, with the hoisting of the red-white-red flag. A tablet in German at the main entrance reads: "Austrian patriots gathered in this house prevented the destruction of Vienna and laid the cornerstone of a free Austria."

At the outset of the occupation of Austria by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union, the Auersperg was Inter-Allied Military Police Headquarters and figured in the film "Four in a Jeep." Later in that seedy decade, much of the palace was abandoned, its salons preserved as salesrooms and a circus pitched its tent in the formal gardens.

In the 1950s, the palace was bought by Alfred Weiss, a coffee magnate, who commissioned the architect Oswald Haerdtl to restore it and made it an elegant showplace for his Arabia coffee—which explains why the price per cup was always so low.

The greatest honor you can give a Viennese is a title, and in 1965, the Auersperg's

## Getting to Know Your Average Tuscan

by James M. Johnson

**P**LOP down nearly anyone from virtually anywhere in the Western world on the middle of Tuscany and chances are he will know instantly where he is. From the Middle Ages forward, generations of painters have depicted the contours and colors of the landscape, making it so familiar that for natives and foreigners alike Tuscany is the most "Italian" of Italy's regions.

The landscape in a Renaissance painting of the Florentine or Siennese School and the landscape glimpsed from the car or train window today are so similar that it is reasonable to ask if anything has changed in the last half-millennium.

The answer is not easy, for Tuscans are conservative by nature and when they change or make changes they go to great lengths to conceal it from themselves as well from everyone else. They worked out a modus vivendi with their environment and among themselves 500 years ago and, since it fits them perfectly, they see no reason to alter the arrangement.

This goes also for their food and drink. Red wine—or *nero* (black)—for the men, white for the women, all made locally, of course, soups, bread, certain vegetables prepared in certain fashions and much spit-roasted and grilled meats. That's it, day in and day out. While it may be good, and it is, it tends to be monotonous and unimaginative.

To the Tuscan, however, it's the only sensible fare, and heaven help anyone who suggests alternatives. A restaurateur who had enjoyed great success in Milan, with the exception of an ill-fated, authentic Indian restaurant, tried his hand in the Chianti district. He fell flat. The Milanese were not ready for curry but the Tuscans were not even prepared for Milan.

That Tuscans consider a Genoan a foreigner is no surprise, once it is understood that the Volturnans harbor deep suspicions about the Tuscans of Siennese only 57 kilometers (36 miles) away. The Siennese heartily reciprocate the suspicion.

Pisa, Livorno, Florence and the other industrial and commercial cities of the sea-coast and Arno Valley have grown prodigiously since World War II. Many "foreigners" have flocked to those cities, which consequently are perhaps less Tuscan than they once were.

While the metropolises have changed, somewhat, the countryside has remained virtually unchanged, probably because the people who tend the vines, prune and harvest the olives and sow and reap the grain are descendants of the people who were doing the same jobs in the same places 800 years ago.

A manor may be owned by an industrialist from the north or even one of the ancient noble families, whether survivors of the feudal period, which in Tuscany was rather brief, or scions of bumptious merchants who made a mint in the wool trade and invested their money in land. Their estates, however, are under the daily care of the local *contadino*

(originally peasant, now farmer). And the *contadini* are Tuscans to the core.

Never serfs in the northern European sense, they are, in fact, militants who through various forms of coercion secured a compromise with the landlords, the *mezzadria* system, which was established throughout Tuscany in the early Middle Ages. Under it, the landlord provided the peasants a house and land. The peasants farmed the land and divided the produce of their labors, 50-50, with the owners.

Naturally, each party to the contract did his best to outwit the other. And the dealings could be extremely sharp indeed. While the tussle was often a matter of starvation or survival for the share-cropping peasant, both sides, it seems, came to regard the annual divvying of the spoils as a splendid game of wits. *Furbo* is the Italian word for shrewdness, and in the cliché cunning is almost invariably linked with peasant, a clear sign of the general assumption that the *contadino* usually got the upper hand.

The *mezzadria* system was finally suppressed in reforms enacted by the Italian Parliament in the early 1960s. The *contadino* became a salaried worker and, since estates were often operated on a hit-or-miss basis, many of the owners decided that they could not afford the costs. Thousands of sharecroppers fled the land for the cities, and owners dumped their properties on the market at absurd prices. Throughout the 1960s and the early 1970s, land could be had in Tuscany for the proverbial song.

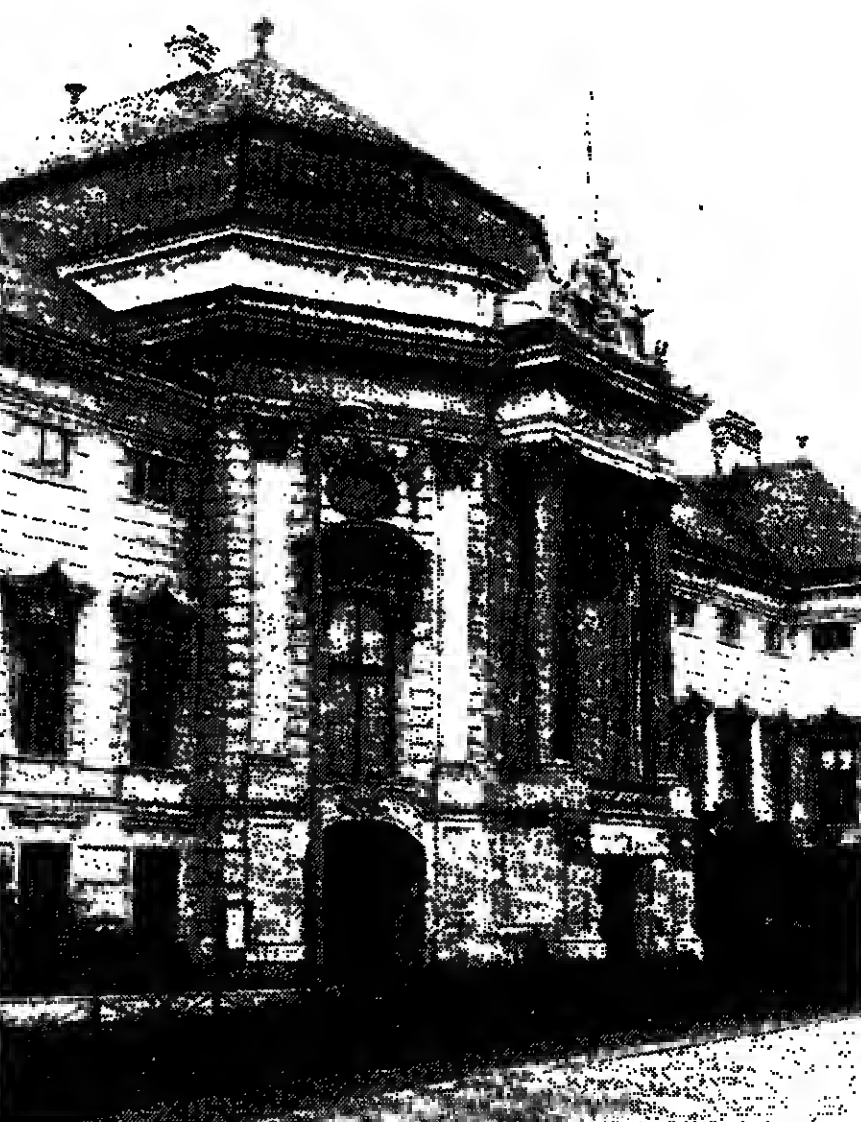
New owners with new—at least for Tuscany—ideas appeared and some changes occurred. The most obvious is the system of laying out vineyards. Culture was once promiscuous, with a row of vines, often trained on trees, then olives, then vines, then grain, again vines and, perhaps, another crop.

Now, the vines have been consolidated. The rows are arranged perpendicularly on the slopes, which can be plowed by tracked tractors but not by the ox teams, which had to move horizontally across the brows of the hills.

The *contadino*, share-cropper or salaried worker, has changed little, if at all. In fact, the scope of his *furbismo* has expanded. He now collects an assured wage and he need not exert himself, although he usually takes pride in his work and does it well, even though, bumper crop of lean, it's all the same to him. And he's in demand. Landlords are finding it increasingly hard to find workers.

A house, a bit of land plus a salary with social security benefits must be offered to keep a *contadino* from becoming a *cittadino*.

But the age-old battle continues. One absentee landlord—a contractor who lives 45 kilometers (28 miles) from his estate—suspected his workers of watering his wine. He was wild with fury, partly because he takes pride in his wine, but mostly because he was afraid his *contadini* had outsmarted him, or thought they had. He was more *furbo* than they, he swore, but he couldn't prove his case. Still, he was sufficiently *furbo* to pass off the watered wine to his paying clients as the real, unadulterated stuff.



Auersperg Palace.

Vienna Tourist Board

owner became Consul Weiss. His coffee, despite its name, came from El Salvador, and for more than a decade, the Auersperg sported the seal of Salvadoran Consulate, the only place in town with consular hours from 4 to 6 P.M. Businessmen balanced briefcases on laps at little white cocktail tables in the winter garden while nervously choosing between coffee and champagne, whichever they thought would further their causes. In Consul Weiss' declining years, the documents were ratified by his Yugoslav headwaiter, who kept the official ribbons and seals with the credit card machines.

Weiss died in 1976. His grandson, Andrew Demmer, uneasy about the Salvadoran connection, divested the family first of the consulate and then of coffee, selling Arabia to Julius Meini and opening his own Demmer's Teahaus a few blocks away. Maintaining the palace for a public that sometimes stayed for hours on one cup of coffee became so costly that, at the end of 1982, Demmer decided to

keep it open only for balls, banquets, jubilees and seminars.

Then, last spring, the American-educated Koller, went to an Austro-Arab Society banquet at the Auersperg and decided "it was crying shame that the palace was dark most of the time." A distant descendant of Johann Strauss and a specialist in export-import marketing, Koller organized the program and lined up the talent in May.

With virtually no publicity, it took a while for the world to find out about his elegant mousetrap. Koller would like to run it longer, but he admits the money is running out. "The city of Vienna has sponsored us verbally," he says, "we hope it will help us financially too."

"Viennese Evening at the Auersperg," continues nightly through Sept. 9 (except on Aug. 19 and 31, Sept. 3 and 6); for the rest of September it runs every Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. For information, call: Palais Auersperg, Auerspergstrasse 1, A-1080 Vienna; tel: 43.15.68.



# Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the following prices  
as to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 6)

15 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
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1174	1174	1174	1174	1174	0
1175	1175	1175	1175	1175	0
1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	0
1177	1177	1177	1177	1177	0
1178	1178	1178	1178	1178	0
1179	1179	1179	1179	1179	0
1180	1180	1180	1180	1180	0
1181	1181	1181	1181	1181	0
1182	1182	1182	1182	1182	0
1183	1183	1183	1183	1183	0
1184	1184	1184	1184	1184	0
1185	1185	1185	1185	1185	0
1186	1186	1186	1186	1186	0
1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	0
1188	1188	1188	1188	1188	0
1189	1189	1189	1189	1189	0
1190	1190	1190	1190	1190	0
1191	1191	1191	1191	1191	0
1192	1192	1192	1192	1192	0
1193	1193	1193	1193	1193	0
1194	1194	1194	1194	1194	0
1195	1195	1195	1195	1195	0
1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	0
1197	1197	1197	1197	1197	0
1198	1198	1198	1198	1198	0
1199	1199	1199	1199	1199	0
1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	0

## ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations by Funds Listed  
15 August 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are based on the prices listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on the prices of the underlying securities. The following information is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute an offer of securities.

(a) - daily; (b) - weekly; (c) - monthly; (d) - quarterly; (e) - irregularly.

ALMA MANAGEMENT 158.27  
ALMA MANAGEMENT 158.27

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. 158.27  
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. 158.27

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. 158.27  
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BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. 158.27  
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. 158.27



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FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

Progress in Self-Navigation  
Boosting Personal Robots

By STUART DIAMOND  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, James L. Crowley has taught a small robot to navigate by itself through rooms and hallways of his laboratory complex. He first walked it once around the area using a control box; the robot's rotating sonar noted the location of file cabinets, tables, chairs, water fountains and other objects.

Then, with simple keyboard commands from Mr. Crowley such as "Go to the drinking fountain in the hallway," the robot navigated by itself, wheeling around obstacles. It could do the same in a living room, kitchen and other parts of a house, he said. "We think of it as a little pet," Mr. Crowley, director of the household-robotics laboratory, said of Intelligent Mobile Platform, which is 3 feet (90 centimeters) tall and weighs 30 pounds (13.5 kilograms).

The robot's self-navigating technique, developed over the last year, is a breakthrough in robot technology and promises to be a big boost for the personal-robot market. Until now, robots could be programmed to follow only certain routes from a specific starting point.

"They couldn't do any planning based on the current state of the environment," Mr. Crowley said. "If the robot was pointed just a little at the wrong angle to start, it could stop at a wall instead of going through a door."

The new navigation system, experts say, will enable the robot to do useful work around the house — from rudimentary tasks such as sentry duty and vacuum cleaning next year to more complex work such as toilet and window cleaning later this decade.

Mr. Crowley and others have already developed methods to enable robots to perform tasks based on spoken commands and are working on improved "vision" techniques that would enable robots to pick up a particular object on a table.

These developments are the latest in a mushrooming industry of personal robots that promises to create a second generation of household helpers. A study released late last month by International Resources Development Inc., a Norwalk, Connecticut, market-research company, said that 175 companies are involved in some aspect of personal-robot production and sales: for homes, schools, hobbyists and the handicapped.

Sales will total \$51 million this year but the market will reach \$2.4 billion by 1994, the study said. Within that, the so-called domestic slave market for household robots, totaling \$300,000 this year, will reach \$425 million in a decade, the company said.

"We've spent a lot of time automating the factory and the office; we are starting to see a major trend in using some of that technology to make life easier at home," said Michael N. Forino, president of Hubotics Inc., a company based in Carlsbad, California, which says it has taken orders in the last year from such major department stores as Abraham & Straus and Bamberger's for 450 of its Hubot robots, valued at \$1.1 million.

By the end of the year, the Hubot will be able to patrol a home, detect smoke and call for help, vacuum on a voice command, turn on a television and operate household appliances. It will not have the ability to self-navigate until next year, so its practicality will be limited.

Until 1981, nearly all commercially available robots were little more than mechanical arms used in factories. Most cost tens of thousands of dollars. The recent personal-robot market stems from advances in computer navigation — getting a robot to move around in a confined space without bumping into things.

The first generation of personal robots cost \$1,000 to \$3,000. Most can be programmed to talk, but they cannot hear. They follow instructions from a keyboard or programming buttons on the unit. They have sonar, infrared and other devices to detect and avoid objects but they can only follow a set path. Most are wheeled, boxlike or cylindrical objects. Some have mechanical arms.

Companies selling such robots include Heath, a division of (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Philips  
Says Net  
Rose 91%

2d-Quarter Gain  
Met Expectation

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM — Philips NV said Thursday that strong growth in all divisions, especially industrial-electronics supplies, helped its profit surge 91 percent in the second quarter from a year earlier.

The company said it earned 262 million guilders (\$82 million) in the quarter, up from 137 million guilders in the second quarter of 1983. Revenue rose 15 percent to 12.14 billion guilders from 10.54 billion guilders a year earlier.

Philips said the results meant that profit and revenue for the year should be in line with expectations. In March, the company predicted growth in net profit of 55 percent and sales growth of 8 percent for the year.

The company said it had strong sales of all products, with the biggest gains coming in industrial supplies, notably integrated circuits, discrete semiconductors and color picture tubes. Lighting and batteries also showed a substantial sales increase, the company said.

Difficulties in the sound- and image-equipment market led to slow sales growth in the home-electronics sector, Philips said.

Sales increased strongly in the United States and Canada, reflecting economic growth as well as the high dollar exchange rate, the company said. It said Asian sales rose sharply while European sales lagged because of depressed consumer spending, Philips added.

Year-to-date figures were unavailable.

KLM Doubles Profit

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said Thursday that sales of five DC-8-63 aircraft and three reserve engines helped it more than double its profit in the first quarter of this fiscal year. The Associated Press reported from Amsterdam.

The airline, noting that air traffic was up as well in the quarter, reported earnings of 89.3 million guilders, up from 40.5 million guilders a year earlier.

Revenue for the three months that ended June 30 rose 10 percent to 1.34 billion guilders from 1.214 billion guilders a year earlier.

Expenses rose 9 percent and interest charges were also up, the company said.

KLM said an extraordinary gain of 25 million guilders in the latest quarter from sale of the aircraft and engines compared with extraordinary charges of 5.7 million guilders a year earlier.

The company said total traffic for the first quarter rose 12 percent from a year earlier. Passenger traffic rose 8 percent while freight traffic gained 19 percent. Postal traffic was up 20 percent but charter traffic dropped 32 percent.

The airline said it expects smaller traffic growth for the second quarter.

Swiss Banks Competing  
For Overseas Investors

By Brij Khindaria

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The big three Swiss banks posted large increases in assets during this year's first six months and expect to again make record profits this financial year.

But a battle is developing among them for institutional investors both within Switzerland and abroad, reflecting pressures that may change the cozy image of Swiss banking.

The way was cleared to bidding for more foreign business by the overwhelming rejection in a referendum on May 20 of a Socialist Party initiative to water down traditional Swiss banking secrecy.

In his semiannual letter to shareholders, Credit Suisse's chairman, Reinier Gut, said that those who thought that initiative "rendered a valuable service not only to the Swiss banking industry but to the whole economy and to the future of our country."

The satisfaction in Swiss bank boardrooms reflects expectation that more deposits will be received from such institutions as pension funds, trade unions and cooperatives because of continued banking secrecy.

The clients of Swiss banks wanted "to be safe from indiscretion and surreptitious or malicious spying," said Jorg Bolter, head of Swiss Bank Corp.'s information division. The threat to banks came from the initiative's attempt to force disclosures from banks of information about the accounts of foreigners accused by their governments of violating tax or foreign-exchange rules, he wrote in the SBC bulletin.

The Swiss banks together spent millions of francs on television spots and advertising space to persuade voters to reject the initiative. They are clearly relieved after a period of disquiet following re-



Horst Dassler with a portrait of his father; Adidas factory in West Germany.



Adidas Is in Training to Run Faster  
On the Crowded Track of Fashion

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

HERZOGENAUACH, West Germany — Looking relaxed and tanned after two weeks under the Los Angeles sun, Horst Dassler returned to Adidas Co. headquarters here last Sunday confident that his company, the world's largest maker of sporting goods, had won big at the Olympic Games.

But while the company is proud of its identification with sports, it is moving to put more emphasis on fashion products — in a diversification move that may contain some risks.

"Last week's Olympics drew more people to their TV sets than any event since the last soccer World Cup. When you consider that the majority of the competitors and medal winners wore Adidas shoes and uniforms with our unmistakable three-stripe trademark, you know such visibility can only help sales," said Mr. Dassler, 47, who last year assumed day-to-day management control as vice chairman of the family-owned company.

The company, founded in 1948 by Horst Dassler's father, Adolf or "Adi" Dassler, is run by the Adolf and Kathie Dassler Foundation. Kathie

Dassler, Adolf's widow, is chairman of the foundation, and Horst Dassler and his four sisters make up the foundation's board along with Mrs. Dassler.

The worldwide exposure given the Adidas label by the Olympics came as the company's sales have slowed from record growth of 30 to 40 percent a year in the late 1970s to less than 10 percent. This slowing is largely attributed to the difficulty of maintaining such a fast pace, and to stiffer competition in a stagnating market for athletic footwear.

Despite the less optimistic outlook for Adidas's strongest product line, lightweight sports shoes, Mr. Dassler said his company remained "highly profitable."

As a privately owned company, Adidas is not obliged to provide most financial data. In a rare hint at company profitability, Mr. Dassler said, "Our profitability (profit margin) is about double the average figure among our competitors, based on what I know about profits at Nike Co. of America, Japan's Mizuno and Asics companies, all three of which are public, as well as at Puma, which is owned and run privately from Herzogenaurach (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Housing Starts  
Off, but Factory  
Use Up in U.S.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Housing starts in the United States fell 6.6 percent in July, erasing a 5.1-percent advance in the previous month, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

But U.S. factories, mines and utilities operated at 82.5 percent of capacity in July, up from 82 percent in June and the highest level in more than four years, the Federal Reserve said.

It was the 20th consecutive increase in factory use since the recession ended and put operating capacity almost 13 percentage points above the low of 69.6 percent, reached in 1982.

The gain was expected after the Fed said Wednesday that industrial production rose a healthy 0.9 percent in July. Some economists, however, expect that future production gains will moderate as the economy's overall expansion slows.

New home construction started at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.76 million units, down from June's 1.89 million units, the Commerce Department said.

The decline was led by a 10.1-percent drop in construction of single-family homes. It was the third consecutive monthly decline in this category and left single-family construction at an annual rate of 982,000 units, its lowest level since December 1982.

Housing officials blame rising interest rates for the sharp declines in building in recent months. In July, conventional fixed-rate mortgages for new homes rose to 15.2 percent. It was the fifth consecutive monthly increase, making rates their highest in about two years.

A separate report from the Commerce Department showed that inventory rebuilding slowed substantially in June. The 0.03-percent increase was the smallest in a year.

Some economists said that figure and Tuesday's report of a 0.9-percent July drop in retail sales signaled that future production gains would slow.

"With retail sales growing more slowly and the housing industry

already peaked, we will begin seeing smaller increases in industrial production in the months ahead," said Lawrence Chimerine of Chase Econometrics.

He also said, however, that he expected increases for the rest of the year to still be in the range of 0.4 to 0.5 percent a month — enough to lower unemployment further.

Meanwhile, the Labor Department reported Thursday that first-time claims for unemployment compensation payments totaled 349,000 in the first week of this month, up 2,000 from the preceding week.

The slight rise in the seasonally adjusted total of new applications for jobless benefits was accompanied by a decrease in the number of Americans drawing such payments.

Dollar Stronger  
In New York

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar rebounded in New York Thursday, in anticipation of a rise in the U.S. money supply. And it got a small boost from the Treasury's decision not to restrict sales of stripped securities abroad.

"The dollar moved down very sharply indeed from its high levels early this week," said Ron Lischens, economist at Chase Manhattan Bank. "We're now having a consolidation of that move and if money supply is up as expected the current levels could hold."

In late trading in New York Thursday, the British pound declined to \$1.3245 from \$1.3288 on Wednesday. The dollar rose against the French franc to 8.7720 from 8.7490; against the Deutsche mark it rose to 2.862 from 2.8508, and against the yen it moved up to 241.325 from 240.275.

CURRENCY RATES

Low interbank rates on Aug. 16, excluding fees.  
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.F.	Y.
Amsterdam	2.222	4.265	12.247	36.70	0.1677	5.535	134.50	123.63
Brussels	37.22	74.45	29.171	8.57	3.2428	17.905	24.095	23.915
London	2.2545	3.783	12.258	36.70	0.1676	5.534	134.50	123.63
Milan	1.2569	2.514	3.7905	10.111	2.34019	4.2709	74.025	3.1557
Paris	1.2450	2.490	3.7731	10.111	2.34019	4.2709	74.025	3.1557
Switzerland	1.2345	2.462	3.7678	10.111	2.34019	4.2709	74.025	3.1557
Sweden	0.7805	1.561	2.3425	4.623	13.771	74.025	47.724	10.71
Spain	94.225	188.45	297.68	595.36	27.195	0.135	74.025	4.1381
Switzerland	1.2345	2.462	3.7678	10.111	2.34019	4.2709	74.025	3.1557
Yen	0.7805	1.561	2.3425	4.623	13.771	74.025	47.724	10.71
Yen	0.7805	1.561	2.3425	4.623	13.771	74.025	47.724	10.71

Dollar Values

	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
Sw.	1.2345	2.462	3.7678	10.111	2.34019	4.2709	74.025	3.1557
Y.	0.7805	1.561	2.3425	4.623	13.771	74.025	47.724	10.71
£	2.2545	3.783	12.258	36.70	0.1676	5.534	134.50	123.63
D.M.	12.247	36.70	0.1677	5.535	134.50	123.63		
F.F.	36.70	0.1677	5.535	134.50	123.63			
Y.	134.50	123.63						

Revised: 2:28 PM EDT.  
1 Commercial bank (101 amounts needed to buy one dollar) (2) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (1) Units of 100 (1) Units of 1,000 (1) Units of 10,000  
Q: Not quoted, N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits										Aug. 16
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR			
A	11 1/2	11 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 4 3/4	10 1/2 - 10 3/4	11 1/2 - 11 3/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	
B	11 1/2	11 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 4 3/4	10 1/2 - 10 3/4	11 1/2 - 11 3/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	
C	11 1/2	11 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 4 3/4	10 1/2 - 10 3/4	11 1/2 - 11 3/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	
D	12 - 12 1/2	6 - 6 1/2	4 1/2 - 5 1/2	10 - 10 1/2	11 1/2 - 11 3/4	9 1/2 - 10	10 - 10 1/2	10 - 10 1/2	10 - 10 1/2	
E	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	6 1/2 - 6 3/4	4 3/4 - 5 1/2	10 1/2 - 10 3/4	12 - 12 1/2	10 1/2 - 10 3/4	10 1/2 - 10 3/4	10 1/2 - 10 3/4	10 1/2 - 10 3/4	

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (for equivalent).

Asian Dollar Rates					Aug. 16
1 mo.	2 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year	
11% - 11 1/2%	11 1/2% - 11 3/4%	11 3/4% - 12%	12 - 12 1/4%	12 1/4% - 12 1/2%	

Key Money Rates				Aug. 16				
	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
A	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
B	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
C	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
D	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

<u>United States</u>	Close	Prev.	<u>Britain</u>	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	9	9	Bank Base Rate	11	11
Federal Funds	11 1/4	11	Call Money	12	12
Prime Rate	13	13	91-day Treasury Bill	10 7/32	10
Overseas Rate	12 1/2	12 1/2	3-month Interbank	10 1/2	10

Silver Prices				Aug. 16				
	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
A	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
B	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
C	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
D	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

Oil Prices				Aug. 16				
	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
A	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
B	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
C	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
D	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

Gold Prices				Aug. 16				
	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
A	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
B	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
C	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
D	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

West Germany				Aug. 16				
	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
A	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
B	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
C	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
D	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

Gold Prices				Aug. 16				
	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
A	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
B	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
C	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
D	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

1-month Interbank	5.85	5.90			
3-month Interbank	6.05	6.10			
6-month Interbank	6.30	6.40			
			A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
			352.35	351.95	- 2.50
			352.10	—	+ 3.60
			350.75	350.68	+ 3.00
London					
					</

Coal Prices				Aug			
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

	Count	Freq.	Prob.	Cum. Prob.	Std. Dev.	Skewness	Kurtosis
0	6	.10	.10	.10	.89	-1.00	1.70
1	10	.17	.27	.37	.89	-1.00	1.70
2	10	.17	.54	.54	.89	-1.00	1.70
3	10	.17	.71	.71	.89	-1.00	1.70
4	10	.17	.88	.88	.89	-1.00	1.70
5	10	.17	1.00	1.00	.89	-1.00	1.70
Total	60	1.00					

U.S. Futures Aug. 16									
Grains									
WHEAT (CBT)									
1,000 lb minimum, dollars per bushel									
Year	Month	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
1974	Aug	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1975	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1976	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1977	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1978	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1979	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1980	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1981	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1982	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1983	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1984	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1985	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1986	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1987	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1988	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1989	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1990	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1991	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1992	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1993	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1994	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1995	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1996	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1997	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1998	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1999	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
2000	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
2001	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
2002	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
2003	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
2004	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
2005	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
2006	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
2007	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
2008	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
2009	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
2010	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
2011	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
2012	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
2013	Jan	4.18	3.70	Dec	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80</

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base of St. Regis Corp. Both companies deal with forest products.

Est. vol.: 6 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual so  
6 lots. Open interest: 16

MTI news agency reported Tuesday.

Volstar Corp	Q	18
Wyman-Gordon	Q	30

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly  
 Annual.

10-1  
8-31  
-Semi-

عزكم من الامل



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Plessey Says  
Net Rose 10%

By Lynne Curry  
International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — The telecommunications and electronics group Plessey Co. reported Thursday a 10-percent increase in pretax profit for its fiscal first quarter compared with the 1983 first quarter.

The company said it earned £42 million (\$54.6 million) against £38.2 million in the first quarter last year, helped by improvements in the microelectronics and aerospace divisions. Volume for the first quarter was £305.23 million, up 5.9 percent from a year earlier.

The results were "a touch below market estimates," said Richard Budgett, an analyst at J. Greenwell & Co.

Reacting to the results, Plessey shares fell to 206 pence on the London Stock Exchange after opening at 212 pence. The price recovered slightly to close at 207 pence.

Analysts said the market was responding to modest results in the telecommunications and electronic systems divisions. The telecommunications sector's profit in the first quarter was £14.91 million, against £14.47 million a year earlier. During the quarter Plessey had a six-week strike at its main plant in Liverpool, which analysts said resulted in a loss of £1 million to £2 million in profits.

The electronic systems and equipment division, which handles military orders, recorded a £9.01-million profit, up 6.5 percent.

Analysts called this a modest increase compared with the first quarter of 1983. They noted, however, that the figure was distorted by the fact that Plessey's contracts tend to be completed in batches and that a disproportionate number of them fall later in the year.

W. German Banks Post Record Net

By Warren Getler  
International Herald Tribune  
FRANKFURT — West German banks posted record pretax profits in 1983, up a preliminary 16 percent to 19.4 billion Deutsche marks (\$6.8 billion) from 16.7 billion DM in 1982, the Bundesbank reported Thursday.

In its August monthly report, the central bank said record high interest margins, or the difference between interest paid and interest received, and strong overall operating profits paved the way to 1983's record earnings. The Bundesbank credited the major lending banks for making appropriate risk provisions during a highly uncertain year in international bank lending.

Investment Raised  
In Paper Firm

Los Angeles Times Service  
LOS ANGELES — Donald L. Bren, a major Southern California home builder who is also the principal owner and chairman of Irvine Co., since January has gradually increased his stock holding in International Paper Co. to just under 5 percent, making him the paper-product manufacturer's single largest shareholder, according to a spokesman for Mr. Bren.

Mr. Bren has no wish to acquire more stock "at this time," Gary Hunt, an Irvine Co. vice president and assistant to the chairman, said Wednesday.

He added that Mr. Bren has long considered New York-based International Paper, the largest producer of paper and lumber in the United States, "an excellent investment opportunity." In 1983, the company earned \$255 million on \$4.4 billion in sales.

The bank said, however, that both the interest margin and operating profits were down in the first eight months of 1984 compared with a year earlier. Dresdner Bank, West Germany's second-largest bank after Deutsche Bank, recently reported a drop in its interest margin for the first six months to 2.7 percent, from 2.9 percent for 1983 as a whole.

With West German banks showing an increase in profits for four consecutive years to date, the Bundesbank noted that the West German lending institutions appear to be in a profit cycle lasting longer than the usual two-year span in net.

Profits in 1984 are apt to be strong but are likely to fall short of 1983 levels because of a diminishing interest margin, a Bundesbank official said. Other factors likely to limit a widening of profits include the higher costs involved in introducing modern office and telecommunications technology into the banking world. Commerzbank's first-half partial operating earnings

were down 15 percent largely as a result of a 10-percent rise in equipment and material costs.

Interest profit as a percentage of average yearly volume among West German banks reached a high of 2.27 percent last year, well above the 2-percent average for the last decade, the Bundesbank reported.

The banks' profit margin, or operating profit as a percentage of average yearly volume, stood at a record 1.09 percent, compared with an average 0.72 percent for the years between 1973 and 1982, the Bundesbank said. The previous high, 0.95 percent, was reached in 1982.

Some 14 billion DM in deductions on depreciation costs, write-offs on loans and provisions for foreign country risks are included in the 19.4-billion-DM pretax 1983 profit figure among the banks, the Bundesbank noted. In 1982, deductions totaled 12 billion, up from 9 billion the year before.

The country's 74 private banks last year posted a combined loss of 150 million DM.

People Express to Take on Miami

The Associated Press  
MIAMI — People Express, saying that "the demand is so great" for low-fare domestic flights, escalated its attack on popular air routes Thursday by announcing the start of discount service between Miami and the New York area.

"Miami has been a city that we looked at for a considerable amount of time," Jack Browning, a general manager of the airline, said at a news conference.

People Express, based in Newark, New Jersey, said that beginning Sept. 5 it will have four direct flights a day to Newark International Airport at \$79 for off-peak hours and \$99 during peak times.

The service will feature connecting flights through Newark to 17 cities, including London, Los Angeles, Detroit and Washington, at prices ranging from \$85 to \$258.

It was the third time this month that the no-frills carrier said it would expand to popular routes, prompting some of its competitors to fight back with lower fares.

Swiss Banks  
Competing  
For Deposits

(Continued from Page 11)

competence and their ability to make money work for them. Credit Suisse reached a record business total of 81.9 billion francs at the end of June — a 7-percent increase over the figure at the end of March. Deposits, too, rose by 7 percent to 73 billion francs.

The crowning achievement was a triple-A rating awarded to Credit Suisse this year by Standard & Poor's, the U.S. financial analysts, for a long-term bond issue.

Union Bank of Switzerland also did well. Its assets rose by 6 percent to 124.2 billion francs in this year's second quarter. It said that overall earnings compared favorably with those of last year and were slightly above the budgeted figure. Deposits increased and interbank business was also brisk.

Swiss Bank Corp. scored a record second-quarter increase in business total, which reached 111.8 billion francs. Overall earnings in 1984 would be "more than satisfactory," the bank said.

As the world's third-largest financial center after New York and London, Switzerland has 5,141 bank branch offices — one for every 1,300 people. The importance of foreign business is illustrated by the fact that nearly half of Swiss bank assets are held abroad while 42 percent of deposits come from abroad.

According to an estimate by Union Bank of Switzerland, Swiss banks earn more than 13 billion francs after tax from their foreign business every year. With such heavy dependence on foreign business, the stakes are now so high that some bankers feel sharper competition cannot be avoided.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Liu to Head  
Hewlett's  
Chinese Unit

Hewlett-Packard Co., the U.S. computer maker, is putting the finishing touches on a joint venture it has formed in China by appointing a president and board members.

Hewlett-Packard has named Chi-ning Liu president and general manager of China-Hewlett-Packard Co., which is based in Beijing and is equally owned by Hewlett-Packard and China Electronics Import & Export Corp., the foreign trade organization within the Chinese Ministry of Electronic Industry.

Mr. Liu, 48, has headed Hewlett-Packard's operations in China since 1979.

Named to the new venture's board by Hewlett-Packard were Mr. Liu; Richard C. Alberding, Hewlett-Packard's executive vice president for marketing and international operations; Alan D. Bickell, Hewlett-Packard's vice president and director of intercontinental operations; and Lee S. Ting, the Asia-Pacific market development manager for Hewlett-Packard.

The four other directors, one of whom will serve as chairman of the new venture's eight-man board, will be appointed later by China Electronics.

China-Hewlett-Packard will make products from Hewlett-Packard's current range of electronic measuring instruments and minicomputers, a spokesman in the Palo Alto, California, headquarters said.

Royal Bank of Canada has appointed Daniel Kwok as its Beijing representative. Mr. Kwok, formerly in the bank's Hong Kong branch, succeeds Roger Heng, who

will be moving to the bank's Toronto office.

Russell Reynolds Associates Inc. said John D. Platte has been transferred from London to its New York headquarters, where he will be involved in the financial-services sector of the executive recruiting concern. In the London office, Mr. Platte concentrated on financial assignments in the Middle East and Europe, in addition to London.

Bankers Trust AG, a Zurich-based unit of Bankers Trust Co. of New York, has named Walter Gmur first vice president. He will be a member of the bank's finance division and head of a unit of the portfolio management department for private clients. Mr. Gmur joins Bankers Trust from Zurich-based Bank Leu AG, where he was a vice president in the portfolio-management department.

Morgan Stanley International, London, has named Peter Fredrikson a vice president. Mr. Fredrikson, who previously was in the London office of Smith Barney, Harris Upham, will be involved in expanding Morgan Stanley's activities in the Nordic region.

Traco Financial Services Inc. of Chicago has named Talat Othman president. He previously was based in Paris, where he served as general manager of Al Saudi Banque.

C.T. Bowring & Co.'s chairman and chief executive, G.A. Cooke, has been appointed chairman of Bowring U.K. Ltd., following the retirement of Peter Bowring. C.T. Bowring is a London-based insurance-brokerage concern and a unit of Marsh & McLennan Cos., one of the largest U.S. insurance companies.

— BRENDA HAGERTY in Paris

Prudential Men  
To Retire Soon

The Associated Press  
NEWARK, New Jersey — Prudential Insurance Co. said that its president, David J. Sherwood, 62, and its vice chairman, Frank Hoenemeyer, 65, would retire in November.

Robert A. Beck, chairman and chief executive officer, also announced Wednesday the promotions of Joseph J. Melore to president and Garnett L. Keith and Robert C. Winters to vice chairman.

Under the new alignment, the Prudential executive office will be reduced from seven members to six. In addition to Mr. Beck, Mr. Keith, Mr. Melore and Mr. Winters, the other two members of the executive office will be John K. Kittredge, executive vice president, and George L. Ball, president and chief executive of Prudential-Bache Securities.

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COMPANY NOTES

Bhat Ellis & Loewi, a Milwaukee investment firm, is the subject of a \$69-million class action suit alleging that it sold annuities issued by a Baldwin-Union Corp. subsidiary, National Investors Life Insurance Co., that it knew to be in financial trouble.

Ethylene Glycols (Singapore) Pte., part of the \$1-billion Singapore petrochemical complex, plans to start trial runs in February and expects to operate at full capacity by April.

Federal Cables, Wire & Manufacturing Bhd. of Malaysia plans one-for-two bonus and rights issues. They will not qualify for any dividend declared for 1984 but otherwise will rank equally with the existing 34.1 million shares.

Hewlett-Packard Co. reported that profit rose 47 percent and sales 35 percent in the third quarter. The U.S. computer and electronics company earned \$134 million, or 52 cents a share, on sales of \$1.56 billion, against \$91 million, or 35 cents a share, on sales of \$1.15 billion a year earlier.

Levitz Furniture Corp. of Florida received an offer from Alger Associates Inc. to buy Levitz's 8.2 million shares of common stock outstanding. Levitz said the offer included a \$20 cash payment per share and the issuance of \$40 face amount of subordinated debentures to be redeemed at par in 15 years. The company has also received an offer from the Pritzker family of Chicago.

Long Island Lighting Co. received state permission for a 9.6-percent rate increase to help save it from bankruptcy.

Midland International Australia, a unit of Midland Bank PLC, has agreed to acquire Schroder Darling & Co.'s portfolio of medium-term loans, worth about 175 million Australian dollars (\$148 million).

Norwegian Caribbean Lines of Miami has bought the Royal Viking Line of San Francisco and its three cruise ships for \$240 million, making Norwegian Caribbean the world's largest cruise operator, the company said.

The Oil & Natural Gas Commission of India, a state-owned agency, has approached U.S. and West European banks for a proposed \$200-million loan to finance offshore oil exploration, foreign bankers said.

Sun Alliance & London Insurance PLC has bought a further 4.4 percent of the ordinary shares of Phoenix Assurance PLC. Sun's subsidiary Sun Insurance Office Ltd. had already acquired a 24.3-percent stake in Phoenix.

U.S. News & World Report shareholders have voted almost unanimously to sell the magazine to Mortimer B. Zuckerman, a real estate developer.

Zayre Corp., a retailer based in Framingham, Massachusetts, reported that its second-quarter income rose nearly 40 percent to \$12.4 million on strong sales gains.

Adidas Plans to Run Faster on Fashion Track

(Continued from Page 11)

by my cousin, Armin Dassler." Puma, ironically, is Adidas's biggest worldwide competitor.

Nike, Adidas's biggest U.S. rival, reported that 1983 profit rose 16 percent to \$57 million, or \$1.37 a share, from \$49 million, or \$1.37 a share, in 1982. That would make a profit margin of about 6 percent. Sales rose 25 percent to \$867.2 million from \$693.6 million.

Sports Illustrated, a U.S. trade magazine, put Nike's 1982 U.S. sales at about \$650 million. Mr. Dassler would give no breakdown of Adidas's U.S. sales.

But Adidas did disclose that its West German sales rose 17.8 percent last year to 997.5 million Deutsche marks (about \$356.2 million, at current exchange rates), compared with a 4-percent increase for the sporting-goods industry as a whole.

Adidas, which produces nearly 300,000 pairs of sport shoes daily and which expects to raise 1984 sales about 5 percent to 4 billion DM from 3.8 billion DM last year, spent some \$10 million on promotion and advertising at the Summer Olympics. Much of that sum went toward signing six-figure contracts with star performers, such as unbeaten U.S. hurdler Edwin Moses, who agreed to endorse Adidas shoes and sportswear.

Adidas directly produces about 40 percent of its output in France, West Germany, the United States

and Canada. The rest of its production is in 40 other countries by other companies under various licensing agreements.

Nike produces only about 15 percent of its volume directly. The rest is handled by licensing agreements in Asia.

Letting star performances speak for the shoes is a strategy invented by Adolph Dassler, who died in 1978.

His light-weight shoes first caught the world's attention when Jesse Owens won four gold medals wearing Mr. Dassler's spike-studded shoes at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin.

Although Horst Dassler failed to sign on the most highly touted performer at the Los Angeles games — U.S. track star Carl Lewis, who chose a contract with Nike — the Adidas label was worn as official team attire by 70 percent of the nations competing, and the figure would have been much higher.

Horst Dassler said, had the Eastern bloc teams, "who wear 100 percent Adidas and win 60 percent of the medals," agreed to compete.

But while such exposure is valuable, especially in the United States, where Adidas is fighting an uphill battle to win back its No. 1 spot from its aggressive, younger U.S. competitor Nike, the specialized athletic footwear has about

10 percent of Adidas's total sales, Mr. Dassler said.

"We're facing a slowly stagnating market in athletic shoes — shoes for the dedicated athlete — but on the other hand there's a large and growing market for casual, or 'leisure' wear, both in shoes and apparel," Mr. Dassler said.

"We are going to see less investment in athletic shoes and more investment in textiles and apparel at Adidas," Mr. Dassler said.

Currently, "hardware" items, such as shoes, balls, bags and rackets, comprise more than 60 percent of total sales, compared with less than 40 percent for apparel, but that ratio will change during the next few years. Increasing emphasis will be placed on "software" products, including a long line of casual-wear shirts and jackets as well as leisure shoes. Nearly 70 percent of sales comes from the leisure market, or from customers who buy Adidas products less for special athletic needs than for appearance and comfort, Mr. Dassler explained.

Mr. Dassler, who headed Adidas's international marketing division before assuming control of day-to-day operations, feels strongly about the need to create style or at least follow them closely. He acknowledged being beaten by the mark by Nike, which sells nearly twice as many shoes in the United States as does Adidas, in



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The bonds so drawn bear the numbers comprised between nr. 1 and nr. 65 and between nr. 7616 and nr. 10000 these numbers inclusive and taking into account the bonds previously repurchased or drawn by lot.

These bonds are redeemable at par and cease to bear interest on September 15, 1984.

The amount remaining outstanding from September 15, 1984 on will be Lux.Fcs. 150,000,000.-.

Finally, it is recalled that the following bond numbers which have been drawn by lot in previous years have not yet been presented for payment: drawn in 1982: 6383-6389-6391; 6457; 6463-6466; 6470; drawn in 1983: 5283-5284; 5281; 5363-5364; 5383-5387; 5389-5391; 5393; 5413-5417; 5419-5420; 5431; 5433-5434; 5457; 5466-5467; 5469-5471; 5473-5474; 5495; 5509-5501; 5593; 5630-5631; 5667; 5695; 5736-5737; 5745-5747; 6263-6267; 6299-6301; 6476; 6477; 6631; 6633-6634; 6717; 6719.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG  
Société Anonyme  
Luxembourg, August 14, 1984.

Gains Made  
In Robotics

(Continued from Page 11)

Zenith Radio Corp. of Benton Harbor, Michigan; RB Robot Corp. of Golden, Colorado; and Androbot Inc. of San Jose, California. The International Resource study said the three would account for 91 percent of the 11,500 personal robots shipped this year. Besides Hubo, other companies in the new market are Robotics International Corp. of Jackson, Michigan, and Personal Robot Corp. of San Jose.


A major problem faced by many new robot companies is that development costs dwarf sales. Some companies cannot afford to produce all the robots they have sold or incorporate the new technology needed to spur higher sales. RB Robot, for example, is now in reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and has had a postponement of development of a self-navigating system because of costs, said Joseph H. Bosworth, the company's president. Hubotics has shipped only 35 of its 450 orders or the \$3,495 robot because it does not have enough money to buy all the necessary materials at one time.

One robot company using the newest technology is Denning Mobile Robots Inc. of Woburn, Massachusetts. It is working with Mr. Rowley to incorporate the self-navigating system in a \$30,000-to-40,000 sentry robot for sale starting next June. It has a contract to supply 1,000 of them to Southern Steel Corp., a major maker of prison-security equipment in San Antonio, Texas. It is talking to supermarkets about using the 300-pound robot for floor washing. "Someone at Beverly Hills wants one for security around his mansion," said a Denning vice president, Benjamin Wellington.

Mr. Crowley said it would take 5 years to develop fully integrated domestic serfs. Meanwhile, he said, any people will be startled in the next few years to see \$5,000 robots vacuuming airport lobbies, or mowing the neighbor's lawn.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offer is made only by the Prospectus.

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**Suntory to Buy U.S. Win**  
*Los Angeles Times Service*  
**LOS ANGELES** — Suntory International, the U.S. subsidiary of Suntory Ltd., Japan's largest producer of wines and spirits, has agreed to buy Château Ste. Winery in Kenwood, Calif. for about \$40 million, the subsidiary announced Wednesday.

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## OBSERVER

## Tuning Out Jokesters

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Except when Myron Cohen is telling them, jokes bore me stiff. You are not supposed to add anything like this because it is thought to be evidence that you have no sense of humor, and in the United States it is considered disgraceful to lack a sense of humor. Don't ask me why.

Anyhow, whatever you want to make of it, jokes bore me stiff. Yet how can you hurt people like Kuller when he braces you in a crowded room and asks, as he asked me in a crowded room recently, "Have you heard the one about the three guerrillas that go into a saloon?"

I said, "No, I haven't heard it," which is how I always answer this question. Since I forget jokes the instant after hearing them, I honestly think I haven't heard them until they begin to unfold.

When Kuller began to unfold I realized I had heard it before. It's the one that begins, "Three guerrillas walk into a saloon and the first guerrilla says, 'I'll have a martini with an anchovy in it.'"

You've probably heard it, too, so you know how long it takes to tell it. When Kuller began to relate it, I had two choices.

One, I could say, "Never mind, Kuller, I've heard that one already." Or, two, I could pretend I hadn't heard it and try to hang sheep on every word through the next five minutes, then try to explode with bogus laughter when he finally reached the punch line.

I chose the second course of action, exhausting though it was. Kuller is a generous man who once lent me \$25.

Choosing to listen all the way to the punch line in this situation alone, though, you have to contort the facial muscles into a painful grimace — a wretched imitation of an anticipatory smile — then be prepared to snort and howl with glee the instant the jokester hits the punch line.

It isn't easy howling with false glee after the facial muscles have been rigidly frozen for five minutes in a phony smile.

What's more, by the time Kuller was saying, "And the second guerrilla says, 'I'll have a martini with a twist of herring' " I had

recalled the punch line ("What do you think I am? A habon?") and realized the joke still had four and a half more minutes to run.

Maintaining the painful fake smile, I shut out the sound of Kuller's voice and scanned the room for interesting people. Who should be smiling across that crowded room but Ezekiel Dillion, a man so powerful in corporate America, as he told me one night after his third martini (with a twist of olive, hold the pimento), that he could make or break me simply by raising an eyebrow in the right boardrooms.

Knowing Dillion to be a merciless joke-teller, I resolved to escape the room before he could reach me, but Kuller had been so encouraged by the fixity of my smile that he had seized my arm and held me restrained as the three-guerrilla joke rolled ceaselessly on.

When he finally hit the punch line, I ordered up the old howl of glee. Nothing came out. The anticipatory smile frozen on my face had become so rigid that it was impossible to get the lips closed over my teeth.

I was facially immobilized in this helpless condition when Ezekiel Dillion beckoned me to him. Of course I went. I wanted on eyebrows raised in American boardrooms.

"Are your teeth bothering you?" he asked.

"Not at all," I grinned in helplessly anticipatory delight.

"You ought to see a dentist," said Dillion. "Which reminds me — Have you heard the one about the three guerrillas that go to the dentist and the first guerrilla says, 'I'm a dentist, not an anchovy'?"

As Dillion hit the punch line ("I'm a dentist, not an anchovy") my frozen smile muscles went into spasms, producing a howl of pain, which Dillion fortunately interpreted as a howl of glee.

In the emergency ward the doctor, who claimed he could make my face feel like new, said, "Have you heard the one about —?"

"Jokes bore me stiff," I cried, and instantly regretted it. My government dossier doubtless contains a doctor's warning: "Probable Suicide Risk; Has No Sense of Humor."

New York Times Service

## 'The Terrible Secret'

A Playwright Probes Her Painful Memories: 'No One Wants to Talk About Incest and Sexual Abuse'

By Herman Wong

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Michelle Morris remained silent, keeping her emotions to herself. The only clues showed in her eyes: pained, peculiarly calm, seeming to see and remember too much.

The playwright wanted to confront the memories in private. It would be three more days before her play would preview at the small, off-Broadway, Perry Street Theater. But she wanted to see the set without actors and audiences.

Near the gallow-like scaffolding, past the catwalks that flanked the set, she stopped to stare at the main props for her play, "Carla's Song," which opened in late July to lukewarm reviews. There was a red rose on a bench, a dinner table set for two, and an overstuffed chair where the father in the play would sit fondling his teen-age daughter before he took her upstairs to his bed.

A little later, in a Greenwich Village cafe a few blocks away, Morris was a different woman — vivacious, talking rapidly, at times with the awe of someone who has made it to New York with her first play.

"No one wants to talk about incest and sexual abuse," she said. "They don't dare face the truth; the truth is too horrendous and closer to home than they want to believe. The taboo is not that it's happening. Yes, even in the best of homes. The taboo is that the victims aren't supposed to talk about it."

The play is Morris's attempt to help break the silence. The course of the play is a form of catharsis for her, for a lot of other people. Morris, 42, was sexually abused as a teenage girl. Unlike the Carla Hughes of the play, which is based on her 1982 novel, "If I Should Die Before I Wake," Morris wasn't a victim of incest. But she said she had suffered a similar pattern of self-destructiveness and sexual servitude from feelings that abusive attitudes by men were the norm of society.

"I didn't want to go public about my own experience. I figured, 'Why risk the public exposure? My life has been calm now for years.' She was divorced in her 20s and has been married for 10 years to Larry Kerin, a businessman. "No one but my family and Larry knew, even my therapists." A touch of anger shown.

"But that is the problem, the terrible secrecy. How could I tell others to speak out? How could I hide any longer?"

Many people still consider incest unfit for discussion in polite company. "But here we are, doing this play, this subject," Morris said. "Tell me, are we crazy?"

Her producers, John Glines and Lawrence

Lane, best known for showcasing gay-oriented works, presented the original off-Broadway production of Harvey Fierstein's "Torch Song Trilogy," which won a Tony Award.

Friends referred the Morris work to them. "We felt it could be made stageworthy for New York," Glines said. "The original play was too rudimentary; we felt we should go back to the book. It's strong drama but, frankly, a subject that's not exactly in theatrical vogue."

After more than three weeks of previews, "Carla's Song" opened July 25, but only ran for two weeks.

The morning after the first preview performance, sitting in a sunlit den in her Brooklyn Heights apartment, Morris reflected, "It's not as bad for me as anyone. I'm older. I've had the chance to cope with it longer. But the feelings never really go away."

Her childhood in Los Angeles, she said, was emotionally tumultuous. "Let's just say I was real incorrigible at school, my self-esteem just didn't exist. I had a lot of self-destructiveness in me then."

The awareness of sexual abuse came later. "I got this job to sit for four little kids in the same working-class neighborhood. I was 15 then."

"Their father — I had never met him — came by to drive me over. He started to pay me weird compliments. Then in the house he undressed himself, telling me all sorts of kinky things to do to him."

"I couldn't move, I couldn't talk, I was like a statue. And I wouldn't do what he asked. He got mad, then he hit me over the head. He brought down his 4-year-old son, and right in front of me, he molested that kid."

"I didn't try to run away. He was a big, heavy man. He stood there sweating at me, telling me what he'd do to me if I didn't comply. It was like having a gun pointed at you."

"He let me go, drove me home, telling me what he'd do to me if I ever told anyone. I told my sister the next day. I swore her to secrecy. She told my mother. No one else was told for nearly 20 years."

"It was like Carla, the other shame, the terrible confusion. I didn't see myself as the victim; I didn't for all those years. I thought it was me, I was the weird, shameful human being. I was the one who had to hide."

"And he was like Jay Hughes (Carla's father). To him, little girls liked it. It's still the ruling sexual absurdity in our patriarchal society. The children are the evil ones, the tiny seducers, the vamps."

"Freud, no less, said this, just about every one else believed it, that the children were just fantasizing and how can these parents — so



David Hayward and Kym Le Mon in lead roles in "Carla's Song." Michelle Morris's play about incest.

trusting, so loving, so respectable — be such brutes.

Morris gave a small, mocking smile. "I had always said I was lucky. I lived through that ordeal, I was not married, physically. Mentally, that was something else."

The emotional traumas were many, as if she had become Carla Hughes as an adult. "I went with men who had to be violent, to be abusive. My own sexuality was non-existent. I was so dysfunctional as a person, I felt so useless. My first marriage failed. But I didn't think anything was especially wrong. I didn't understand then."

By 1980, when she left social work in Los Angeles for full-time writing, Morris decided to write a story of sexual abuse, the one about Carla Hughes.

"I had to rewrite the play from scratch, hold up for nearly six months," Morris said. "We've clarified the father, making him more human, more understandable, less a monster."

PEOPLE  
Andrew's Friend Weds

The American-born actress Kathleen (Koo) Stark, former girlfriend of Britain's Prince Andrew, married Timothy Jeffries, 22, heir to a British trading stamp empire, in London, Wednesday. Stark, 24, once starred in soft-porn movies and created world headlines when she and Andrew, 24, slipped out of Britain under false names in October 1982 to vacation together on the Caribbean island of Montserrat after he took part in the Falklands war with Argentina.

There on the pages of Glamour magazine are the "thinking woman's sex symbols" such as Mel Gibson, Harrison Ford, Lewis Lipnick, Al Pacino — Lewis Lipnick? There in a special category of reader's husbands, boyfriends, was Lipnick, contrabassist with the National Symphony in Washington. Lipnick's wife, Lynn-Jane, didn't like the choice the magazine was offering for its poll so she sent in her husband's photo. The magazine returned the photo with a polite "no thanks." Then, to her surprise, Glamour changed its mind and asked for the picture.

That instant book that Bantam Books promised on Olympic track star Carl Lewis was itself a record breaker. The first copy of "Carl! The Story of an American Hero" made it from manuscript to printing press in 41 hours and 55 minutes, breaking the Guinness record of 46 hours and 30 minutes, set in 1980 for the book on the U.S. Olympic hockey team.

Anthony DeLoe, the son of French actor Alain DeLoe, escaped injury Wednesday after wrecking his Mercedes in an 85-mile-per-hour crash in which he killed a 19-year-old boy and injured a 16-year-old girl. DeLoe, 23, was driving a 1983 Mercedes when it crashed into a concrete barrier, demolishing a traffic sign, smashing into an empty police van and then rammed into a parked car. He suffered only scratches.

Cards and gifts from well wishers arrive daily at the home of Ami Zilberman, the "miracle infant" of Framingham, Massachusetts, who doctors delivered after erroneously concluding she was dead. Because

of what the doctors now believe was a malfunction in monitoring equipment, no sign of life was recorded in the baby prior to her delivery by Cesarean section. People from as far away as Finland have been mailing gifts, money and cards since Ami — short for A. Miracle Infant — was born at Framingham Union Hospital July 27. Ami's father, William Zilberman, 30, said several cards arrive every day, and some people have sent clothes for the infant. His wife, Tammy, 24, said the response has restored her faith in people. "We just wanted you to know that your birth was even celebrated in Alaska," said a card from Anchorage.

Around 2,000 fans, vowing never to forget Elvis Presley, attended a candlelight vigil at the pink marble mansion in Memphis where the rock 'n' roll idol died seven years ago. The fans lined the driveway of the late singer's home Wednesday night, holding white candles to be lit from the eternal flame marking Presley's grave. Graceland mansion officials expect the total of visitors touring the home, Presley's jet, and a newly opened museum will reach 45,000 during the week-long tribute to the singer. Presley was found dead in an upstairs bathroom at Graceland, Aug. 16, 1977.

Former President Richard Nixon has been designated as the new New York City, a spokesman says. Word leaked out in April that the 15-room house, which the Nixons purchased in 1981 for \$12.5 million, was for sale for \$2.5 million.

At that time, a spokesman said the Nixons wanted to move to New York City, a spokesman says. Word leaked out in April that the 15-room house, which the Nixons purchased in 1981 for \$12.5 million, was for sale for \$2.5 million. At that time, a spokesman said the Nixons wanted to move to New York City, a spokesman says. Word leaked out in April that the 15-room house, which the Nixons purchased in 1981 for \$12.5 million, was for sale for \$2.5 million.

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